THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—JOHN BEARD, JR., EDITOR & PROPRIETOR—ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Republican

In a Government like ours, the preservation of Liberty depends, mainly, on a general diffusion of correct information among the people. If the people be ignorant of their rights, how can they guard them against encroachment?—Our forefathers achieved freedom at the price of much blood and treasure, and we, their sons, can preserve it only by enlightened watchfulness. As intelligence and vigilance are our greatest safeguards, ignorance and apathy are the sources of the most danger. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few," and the reason is, that the many slumber while the few are silently at work. No free people have yet lost their liberties by open assaults, but many have lost them by secret encroachments.

Ignorance among the people begets another evil, which, above all others, was the bane of the Ancient Republics; that evil is MAN-WORSHIP. History teaches us, that, wherever man-worship takes root, there political virtue dies, and sordid factions spring up—it corrupts the principles of Liberty, as *Idolatry* does pure Religion.

When our forefathers established the present form of Government, they fondly hoped that we would escape the fate of former Republics, and, under the wise checks and guards of a written Constitution, enjoy, through all time to come, the inestimable blessings of Freedom.—But now, at the end of the short period of forty-six years, what is our condition? We have already reached an alarming crisis in our political affairs,—the very principles of the Constitution are in imminent peril. We are in the midst of a revolution, silent, and as yet bloodless, but still rapid in its progress,—the barriers of the Constitution are broken down and trampled in the dust, while all the powers, whether of the sword or of the purse, are concentrating in the Federal Executive; and even Congress itself is outstripped in the race of usurpation. It is time for the people to awake from their apathy, and to look to their rights—if they slumber much longer, they will awake too late—their Government will be changed, and their Liberties gone.

For the purpose of aiding other papers in the State in diffusing correct information among the people, and to arouse them to a sense of their danger, it is proposed to publish, at the Office of the "Western Carolinian," a paper under the title which stands at the head of this Prospectus—to be printed on a large size sheet, in octavo form, of sixteen pages, corresponding in size with the "Examiner," edited in Philadelphia, by Condy Raguet.

1. The *North Carolina Republican* will advocate the doctrines of the old Republican party, as taught by Jefferson and his compatriots of 1798.

2. It will advocate the principles of Free Trade, and oppose all systems, or measures, which have a tendency to tax the many for the benefit of the few.

3. It will support a liberal policy in our State Government, and advocate all reasonable plans for the improvement of the natural and moral condition of North Carolina; and, with a view of enlightening and encouraging our own citizens by the example of others, pains will be taken to show what our sister States have done, and are doing, in works of improvement. Useful Statistics, connected with the great interests of the State, Agricultural, Commercial, and Mineral, will be procured and published in the Republican

4. A portion of each number will be occupied with important Congressional and Legislative proceedings, during the time those bodies may be in session; also with the latest and most interesting news of the day, foreign and domestic, and with such miscellaneous matter as may prove interesting to the general reader.

5. The question of *Convention*, or reform of the Constitution, has for thirty years divided the people, and arrayed one section of the State against the other; and, as a necessary consequence, has prevented the success of many measures vitally important to the honor and prosperity of North Carolina; and, until settled, it will continue to do so. It is not doubted that both parties are sincere and honest in their views; and the reason why they have so long differed, is, that neither party has ever yet been made fully acquainted with the just pretensions of the other; else this distracting question would, ere now, have been amicably adjusted. With the view, therefore, of giving to all the opportunity of "hearing both sides," it is agreed to lay before the public, in the pages of the Republican, the arguments for and against the measure; and, that this shall be done impartially, it will be so provided, that the arguments on one side shall be presented, by Western, and on the other by Eastern men. Nothing more effectually prevents liberal legislation, than sectional divisions and local jealousies—they distract the public mind, and destroy that community of feeling, and unity of action, so essential to the success of all schemes of improvement, whether physical or moral. Every real friend of North Carolina must therefore wish to see all cause of such divisions and jealousies removed, and to hail the day which shall find us one people, acting together for the general good and prosperity of the State.

6. In the proper season, correct tables of the Prices Current will be regularly given.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Republican will be published semi-monthly, that is, on the first and third Monday in each month, during the period of one year only, unless its patronage may be such as to demand its continuance. Each number will contain 16 pages, carefully put up, so that at the end of a year each subscriber will have a volume of 348 pages filled with interesting and useful matter.

The price of subscription is ONE DOLLAR, in all cases to be paid *in advance*.

The 1st No. will appear on the 3d Monday in MAY, should the subscription list justify the publication.

As the object of the publication is not to make money, but to support the rights of the people, an appeal is now made to the friends of Constitutional liberty, to interest themselves in procuring subscribers.

All who may be good enough to procure subscribers, will, by the first day of March, communicate to the publisher the number and names so procured, retaining the money in their hands until notified that the paper will certainly appear.

☞ All Letters and Communications must be addressed (post paid) to the "North Carolina Republican," Salisbury, North Carolina; where they will be promptly attended to.

January 15th, 1834.

Poetic Recess

ADDRESSED TO R****** A. S***.

The world is bright before thee;
It's summer flowers are thine;
It's calm blue sky is o'er thee;
Thy bosom virtue's shrine;
And thine the sunbeam given
To nature's morning hour;
Pure, warm, as when from heaven
It burnt on Eden's bower.

There is a song of sorrow—
The death dirge of the gay—
That tells the dawn of morrow,
These charms may melt away;
That sun's bright beam be shaded,
That sky be blue no more,
The summer flower be faded,
And youth's young promise o'er.

Believe it not—though lonely
The winning home may be;
Though beauty's bark can only
Float on a summer's sea—
Though Time our bloom be stealing,
There's still beyond his art
The wild-flower wreath of feeling,
The sun-beam of the heart.

P. J. SPARROW
Proposes to Publish, in Salisbury, N. C.
A Monthly Magazine,
UNDER THE TITLE OF
The Family Assistant.

PROSPECTUS.

THE FAMILY ASSISTANT shall be dedicated to RELIGION, EDUCATION, and GENERAL LITERATURE. Especially it is intended to assist Parents in the difficult and highly important task of educating their families. The Editor has two very interesting associations under his charge—a Bible Class, and a General-Knowledge Class—for each of which he prepares written questions, and, for his own satisfaction, written answers. Should the proposed magazine go into operation, those questions and answers will be published in it. It will be the endeavor of the Editor to make the proposed publication as interesting as he possibly can—to fill its pages with such articles as shall be worth reading; and, as it will appear only once a month, each one who takes it, may find time to read it.—*The articles shall, in general, be short.* Such items of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence—secular as well as religious—as shall be deemed interesting, will be inserted. In fine, it is intended to make The Family Assistant minister profit and amusement for the long winter nights and sultry summer noons.

TERMS:

1. It will be issued on the 20th of every month—and will contain sixteen Imperial Octavo Pages, in double columns, printed on a new and legible type, and on very superior paper.

2. The subscription price will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, and Two Dollars if not paid until the expiration of three months.

3. No subscription can be received for a shorter period than one year; and no paper discontinued until all arrearges are paid, except at the Editor's discretion.

4. ☞ The publication will commence on the 20th of April, provided a competent number of subscribers can be obtained; and our friends who may hold subscription lists, are requested to forward them on by the 1st of that month.

February 15, 1834. P. J. SPARROW.

BY AUTHORITY.

Law of the United States,
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 3.]

AN ACT further to continue in force "An Act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road, into and within the District of Columbia.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the period limited and allowed to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road Company, within which they are required by the fifth section of the act entitled "An Act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road, into and within the District of Columbia," approved second March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, to commence the road, and complete one set of tracks, be, and the same is hereby extended, and the said act shall remain in force, and all the rights and privileges thereby granted, shall be vested in said company: *Provided*, They shall commence the said lateral road within one year, and complete the same with one set of tracks within four years from the passage of this act.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: February 26, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CABARRUS COUNTY, Feb. 25, 1834.

Mr. Beard: By giving the enclosed article, signed "Timothy," an insertion in your valuable paper, you will no doubt serve the cause of Temperance, Religion, and Humanity, in addition to obliging

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

From the Southern Religious Telegraph.

IS IT POSSIBLE?

Mr. Editor: Strange as you may think it, what I am going to tell you is indeed true—ah! lamentably true. I am not going to tell you about *mail-robberies* nor *steam-boat accidents*—nor about *high-way robbery*, nor murder of a certain description. No—but something worse than either. I am not going to tell you about *house-burning*, nor *man-stealing*—nor about *cholera or famine*. What I am about to relate is a deeply sad story. I don't know but some will be offended at it. This fault will be mine; no one else is to blame.—Well, now for the *shameful—heart-sickening—soul-wounding—conscience-tearing* and *heart benumbing story*. And it is this.

There are professors of religion, that now—yes, *now*—in this day of light and knowledge, and Christian enterprise, and benevolence, that continue to drink, make, and vend *whiskey*—yes, *white-faced whiskey, and brandy, and rum!!!* Is it possible? Indeed, sir, it is possible. I know a professor of religion, who has been *entreated, persuaded and prayed*, by the nearest relatives on earth, and by Christian friends, to quit the use of the poisonous draught; and yet that man drinks. Not long since, that man was sitting in a house of entertainment with a number of other gentlemen, some professors, some non-professors. He stepped up to an unbelieving, though special friend, and said, as well as I recollect, "Come let us go down to the other tavern, *and get a drink!!*" Is it possible? Indeed it is true.—The same ungodly friend said to another professor of religion, a member of the same church—"I was hurt when Mr. —— said, let us go down to the other tavern and get a drink—I fear he loves it too well—and he is a professor." Oh, sir, how the cause of Christ suffers under the hands of whiskey-drinking professors! They are clogs to the church. They may manifest the zeal of Paul—they may talk like angels about Christ—and sing like a cherub—and pray as did Jacob—and yet they can have no influence with their impenitent friends, as long as their breath smells so strong of whiskey. Ye friends of temperance, be up and doing.

Another very strikingly inconsistent case is—an Elder of the Presbyterian Church, who continues to take a little. He talks fluently on the subject of religion, and manifests much zeal in the cause of Christ, but all, sir, to no purpose. His minister remarked not long since—"When I found out that Mr. —— takes a drink, my confidence in his piety, which has been firm before, was greatly shaken." How can religion prosper when a minister has but little confidence in any member of his *session?* O, sir, these are painful facts to me—painful to hundreds. I put them down here not by way of reproach, but to engage the prayers of God's people in their behalf, and hoping the eye of these brethren may meet the remarks, and that with may watch their hearts.

Now, sir—the day has come, when men of the world are looking at *whiskey-drinking* professors as hypocrites. They have no confidence in their professions—they are stumbling blocks—any Church would be better without them—and for one I am ready to say to such, if you cannot find it in your heart to quit your dram, you would do well to withdraw from the Church, and let your reason be known, viz—that you cannot—rather you *will not* quit your dram, for the honor of Christ, the glory of God, and the salvation of souls. The plain English of such a course is—"if my drinking whiskey makes another to offend—if it makes drunkards, and damns souls—if it wounds Christ in the house of his friends—if it opens the mouths of gain-sayers, and infidels—if it destroys my influence, and damns my soul, *I will drink whiskey.*"—Do you say this?

Now, sir, I could tell you of other heart-sickening cases—but let these suffice. The judgment day is hastening on, when such must stand there with the writer of these remarks. I feel that they will not accuse me of hard dealing then: No, indeed—they will be silent, in all things, except self-accusation. And, solemn thought—may not many have to tell them there—"Your example has ruined me, soul and body?" Yes—such heart-rending scenes will pass in review, in that tremendous day. Friends of temperance *awake, awake*—gird on your armour anew. Fathers, pull your sons as it were out of the fire. Mothers, teach your daughters to scorn the hand, yea the addresses of the young man whose breath smells of whiskey—teach them to turn from them as their destroyers—teach them to shun the society of the whiskey drinker.

Ministers of Christ, who stand between the living and the dead to plead the cause of Christ, and the cause of undying souls—clear your skirts of the blood of your fellow-men on this subject. Cry aloud and spare not. Many of your dear people are almost overcome by the *monster* Rum. Ye legislators, for one moment pause—hark—listen—and what is it strikes your ear? It is the groans of our happy Republic, tortured, mangled, bleeding and dying under the fangs of the *monster Rum.* Ply your power, your influence, and make one honest effort to save your country's honor, dignity, and strength, from perdition. Editors of our weekly periodicals, array yourselves in solid column—take your stand in this pathway to death and destruction—and thunder and lighten—and cry to the whiskey drinking crowd "stop! stop!—dash the intoxicating draught from your lips, or prepare to meet damnation in one eternal, overwhelming storm.

TIMOTHY.

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES.

About the last of May, or the first of June, the little millers, which lay moth-eggs, begin to appear. Therefore brush all your woollens, and pack them away in a dark place covered with linen. Pepper, red-cedar chips, tobacco—indeed almost any spicy smell—is good to keep moths out of your chests and drawers. But nothing is so good as camphor. Sprinkle your woollens with camphorated spirit, and scatter pieces of camphor gum among them, and you will never be troubled with moths. Some people buy camphor-wood trunks for this purpose, but they are very expensive, and the gum answers just as well.—*Frugal Housewife.*

[We have tried for several years the efficacy of some of the above mentioned preventives of injury done by moths, and, from actual experience, can testify that blankets and other woollen articles may be protected by sewing them up in a linen sheet. To make "assurance doubly sure," we have frequently packed away our winter clothes in linen, and sprinkled through them a little gum camphor: with these precautions, we have *always* succeeded in preventing the ravages of moths. They seem to have a mortal antipathy to camphor.]

APPLE BUTTER.

The following has been furnished to us by a correspondent, as a correct account of the best way of making Apple Butter, so little known in the Southern States, and so much valued in the Northern:

"First, boil down the best flavored cider, of selected fruit, (and sweet is the best to keep) to two thirds of the quantity put in. To every barrel of cider, put in six bushels of apples, of best quality, pared, quartered, and cleaned of the cores, and free from rots and bruises.

"As soon as boiled down one-third, as above, feed in the quartered apples as fast as they boil away, which must be done in brass or copper. It is best to have two kettles, in order to supply the finisher from the other, which keeps it from boiling the apples too much. It will require from twelve to eighteen hours constant and moderate boiling, when it must be stirred at the bottom to prevent its burning, by a long handle, with a piece of wood three or four inches in length attached to the other end.

"To know when it is done, cool and try some of it on a plate, till the liquid ceases to run from it. Towards the close of it, some put in cinnamon, cloves, and alspice.

"If only one kettle is used, each parcel of raw apples must not be boiled or brought down too much before another supply is added. If it scorches in the operation, it is ruined. As soon as done, it must be taken out immediately from the kettle into wooden vessels to cool, and afterwards into crocks, or stone ware, or wood; but in order to keep it best in summer, crocks of stone ware are to be preferred."—*Genessee Farmer.*

DOCTOR ANDERSON'S MODE OF KEEPING MILK AND BUTTER.

The pernicious method of keeping milk in leaden vessels, and salting butter in stone jars, begins to gain ground in this country, as well as else-where, from an idea of cleanliness. The fact is, it is just the reverse of cleanliness; for, in the hands of a careful person, nothing can be more cleanly than wooden dishes; but under the management of a slattern, they discover the secret when stone dishes do not. In return, the latter communicates to the butter and the milk which has been kept in them a poisonous quality, which inevitably proves destructive to the human constitution. To the prevalence of this practice, I have no doubt, (says the Doctor,) we must attribute the frequency of palsies, which begin to prevail so much in this kingdom; for the well known effect of the poison of lead is debility—palsy—death!

TO PRESERVE WINTER APPLES SOUND.

After the fruit has arrived to perfect maturity, gather it by hand from the tree, in dry weather; select the finest, wrap them carefully in a paper, and place them in fresh barrels in a dry cellar. The barrels should be tightly headed. Or, after the barrel has been carefully filled with apples *without* the wrapper, pour over them dry sand from a brick yard, until the barrel is filled; the sand will easily find its way to the bottom, and completely fill the crevices. We have tried both ways with much success, but prefer the former, as it is difficult perfectly to remove the sand from the apples preserved in it, which renders their effect upon the teeth somewhat like Mr. Chandler's "grind-stone apples." We have now, perfectly sound apples of last year's production, which have been kept in papers.

Chance has led to the discovery of a method of preserving potatoes, which is both simple and attended with little or no expense. A housekeeper had placed in his cellar a quantity of charcoal. Having removed it in autumn, without sweeping the dust which covered the ground, he caused a large quantity of potatoes to be laid on it. Towards the spring those roots were preserved, had thrown out no shoots, and were as fresh and well flavoured as ever.

A SENSIBLE HORSE.

We do not think the records of instinct ever contained a more extraordinary instance than that we are now about to relate, and for the truth of which, we pledge ourselves. A few days since, Mr. J. Lane, on his return home from this city, turned his horse into a field in which it had been accustomed to graze. A few days before this, he had been shod all fours, but unluckily had been pinched in the shoeing of one foot. In the morning, Mr. Lane missed the horse, and caused an active search to be made in the vicinity, when the following singular circumstances transpired: The animal, as it may be supposed, feeling lame, made his way out of the field by unhanging the gate with his mouth, and went straight to the same farrier's shop, a distance of a mile and a half. The farrier had no sooner opened his shed, than the horse, who had evidently been standing there some time, advanced to the forge and held up the ailing foot. The farrier instantly began to examine the hoof, discovered the injury, took off the shoe, and replaced it more carefully, on which the horse immediately turned about, and set off at a merry pace for his well known pasture. Whilst Mr. L.'s servants were on the search, they chanced to pass by the forge, and on mentioning their supposed loss, the farrier replied, "oh, he has been here, and shod, and gone home again;" which, on their return, they found actually to be the case.

[New York Star.

A HARD BARGAIN.

One David Robie, of New-Hampshire, has petitioned the Superior Court for a divorce from his helpmate, Sarah P. Robie. The merits of the case may be gathered from the fact that they lived together four months after the knot was tied, during which time the fair *bellatrix* amused herself in the following manner:—David *loquitur*,

"The said Sarah P., in violation of her said marriage covenant, has at divers times, at said Chester, treated your libellant with extreme cruelty; that the said Sarah P. between the said thirty-first day of December aforesaid, and the day of the date hereof, did seize and take hold of your libellant by the hair of his head, and did then and there, with great force, wrath and violence, pull and drag him by the same; by means thereof, she, the said Sarah P., did then and there cruelly pull and tear the hair off the head of him your said libellant, out by the roots, and the head of him, the said David, was thereby grievously wounded and hurt: that the said Sarah P. has at divers times within the period above mentioned, assaulted and beat your said libellant by kicking and striking with a broom stick on the head."

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Not long since a man in New York was observed sitting on a cask on one of the wharves, apparently asleep. A person went to awaken him, and shaking him by the arm, he rolled from the cask' *a dead man.* He was one of that miserable class of men, known in sea ports as *rum suckers.* They provide themselves with a gimblet and a reed, and having pierced a cask, place themselves astride of it, and passing the reed under their waistcoat, insert it into the hole they have made, and pretending to be asleep, draw at their leisure. This poor wretch had mounted on a cask of *spirits of wine*, and his greedy thirst had drawn from it immediate death.

REMEDY FOR THE BLUE DEVILS.

"The sovereign'st thing in the world," as Shakspeare says, for the Blue Devils, is to ride a hard trotting horse—one that will toss you out of the stirrups at every step—one that will compel you to hold on to the mane with one hand, and with both, if you could spare them—one whose motions are so violent and so terribly up-and-down as to make you wish for half a dozen hands at once, two whereof you would employ in managing the reins, two more in grasping the animal's mane, and find use for the residue in keeping your insides in their proper places. Such a horse, under full motion, will make you forget the Blues, depend upon it. It is a harsh remedy, we grant, but an effectual one, at least, whilst you are under its operation.

Female Industry.—It appears from the Lynn Tribune that the ladies of Lynn, indignant at the low prices which are now offered for binding shoes, have thrown themselves on their "reserved rights," and formed themselves into a Society called "The Female Society of Lynn and vicinity for the protection and promotion of Female Industry." This Society has been regularly organized by the adoption of a constitution and the choice of officers.—We extract the 5th article of the Constitution, which seems to contain the gist of the whole matter:

"The prices of the different kinds of shoe binding shall be regulated at quarterly meetings, and a list of them be made out and signed by the Committee."

Upon this alarming state of affairs, the Tribune says: "Now, gentlemen bosses, you are *treed*, and must either *vamp* up or cry for *quarters.*—There is no use of *sticking* out—the ladies are no longer to be *sponged.* You must *trim* your sails to a better *tack*, or *toe* the line they have *chalked* out, every *sole* of you."

Distruction of Human Life by Cholera.—The disease called Spasmodic Cholera appears to have been unknown previous to 1817, when it appeared in India. Since that time till near the end of 1832, a period of about fifteen years, there has been throughout the world, as nearly as can be estimated, one hundred million cases. Of these fully one half, at least, must have died—which gives a mortality from this single disease, of 50,000,000 in the above period, or upwards of 3,333,000 annually. In India alone, the mortality has exceeded 16,000,000. These calculations have been made by Jannes, the celebrated French physician, and it is estimated they are rated under rather than above the truth.

Revolutionary Pensioners.—The number of Revolutionary Pensioners on the rolls of the War Office, Oct. 17th, 1831, was 11,676. Of this number 960 reside in Maine, 703 in New-Hampshire, 1439 in Massachusetts, 693 in Connecticut, 100 in Rhode Island, 931 in Vermont, 2,240 in New York, 389 in New Jersey, 1032 in Pennsylvania, 15 in Delaware, 140 in Maryland, 695 in Virginia, 256 in North Carolina, 116 in South Carolina, 77 in Georgia, 478 in Kentucky, 275 in Tennessee, 534 in Ohio, 124 in Indiana, 10 in Louisiana, 5 in Mississippi, 10 in Michigan, 28 in Illinois, 33 in Alabama, 18 in Missouri, and 18 in the District of Columbia. Besides these there were 3046 invalid pensioners. The amount of warrants issued in 1831 for the payment of Revolutionary pensioners was $1,005,632 78; and for invalid pensioners $168,512 10.

Important Decision.—Jack, a negro man, vs. Mary Martin. In this case the Supreme Court, N. York, on the 28th ult. decided—that a citizen of the State of New-York may lawfully hold slaves in other States, and seize them here in order to run away—and further that the certificate of a Recorder, made pursuant to the act of Congress, was in itself sufficient evidence that the person taken was a slave. In other words, they virtually, though not positively, declared the law of this State relative to Slaves *unconstitutional.*

The Harrisburg, Penn. Reporter says—"The amount of deposites by Collectors for tolls received during the month of October is $31,350 50. Whole amount of deposites for the season is $149,628. From several Collectors, no certificates of deposites have yet reached the Treasury Office, for October, the amount of which would swell the receipts for tolls, to nearly one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

From this statement there can be little doubt but the receipts, by the meeting of the Legislature, will fall little short of the estimate, $200,000. Last year the receipts for tolls were about $55,000.

As the "General" seems to be particularly squeamish on the subject of receiving presents from foreign potentates, and is in a sad dilemma how to dispose of our Tangier Consul's menagerie, we would advise him to make the following distribution:—The lion, from his color, to Mr. Tawney; the "untameable hyena," to Col. Benton; the red fox, to the *Heir Apparent*; the Jackasses, to the Kitchen Cabinet; the monkey, to the Abolitionists of the Globe; and last, though not least, the Magpie, but whose equivocal character, shielded as both from nullification and consolidation, to our venerable friend *Nous Verrons*, of the Examiner. The caravan will then be fairly sold up.—[Wash.

Richard Caswell of the county of Davie, (late of Lenoir,) was the first governor of this independent State of

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY.....MARCH 8, 1834.

☞ Having already received payment, in advance, from a few subscribers to the "North Carolina Republican," which we have proposed to publish, we would call the attention of our friends to the "terms" of that paper. They will there see that those who procure subscribers are desired to *retain the money* until notified that the paper will certainly be published.

To afford those who take an interest in the proposed publication the advantages of the Spring Courts to see the people, we have postponed the commencement of it till the third Monday in May. In the meantime, subscribers' names may be sent on as they are received.

We would thank those of our brother Editors who have published our Prospectus, to give this one or two insertions, and alter the advertisement to suit.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

We copy, from the Fayetteville Observer, a Report of the proceedings of the late meeting of Stockholders in this Bank, held at Wilmington. It will be seen that they have accepted the renewal of the charter. The condition of the Bank is even better than was generally supposed; and we presume, when this is ascertained by capitalists, the balance of shares necessary to complete the amount of capital authorized by law, will soon be subscribed.

RAIL-ROAD.

From the Observer we extract another article, of still more interest—we mean that in relation to the Rail-Road. "Old Rip" is beginning to awake, muscle by muscle; and, if the removal of the deposites, just at an important juncture, do not act as an anodyne, and thus produce a relapse, we think the old gentleman will be found; some of these days, strutting as large as life among his old companions who have been "going ahead" during his pleasant little nap of half a century.

A NEW EDITION OF THE GAG-LAWS!

Fortunately, a majority of the Senate of the United States do not truckle to the "powers that be," as nothing else prevents the re-enactment of the celebrated gag-laws of 1798, with increased severity.

Those laws were intended to suppress the freedom of speech and of the press; but there is a disposition now manifested by some of the sycophants at Washington to go still farther, and prohibit the People from troubling Congress and the President with their "miserable petitions."!!

Sycophancy and servility are now the readiest means of attaining to *distinction*; and accordingly the collared pack are emulous only to excel each other in pliant subserviency to the great dispenser of honors and salaries. It is admitted, we learn, by all observers at Washington, that the Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia, wears the collar and licks the hand of the President more gracefully than any other Senator. This gentleman—for such we understand he is in *private life*—reminds us of the portrait of a distinguished chief in Pandemonium,

> *"He seemed*
> *For dignity composed, and high exploit:*
> *But all was false and hollow—though his tongue*
> *Dropt manna, and could make the worse appear*
> *The better reason."*

In the House of Representatives there are a great many aspirants for a similar distinction: public opinion has not yet awarded the palm, but it is believed, by some who are good judges, that it will be bestowed on an *elevated* Member from North Carolina, who

> *"above the rest,*
> *In shape and gesture proudly eminent,*
> *Stands like a tower."*

The party, of which one of these gentlemen is no doubt proud to be called, and the other equally ambitious to be thought, a leader, have made several efforts to prevent discussion, and to keep the People in ignorance of what their servants—no, their *masters*—are doing at the Seat of Government. Finding other means unavailing, they have commenced a system of abuse and ridicule against their constituents, upon the principle, perhaps, of retaliation—or, possibly, for the same reason that induced the Roman General to "carry the war into Africa."

Mr. Senator Forsyth the other day called the petitions which have been sent on for a change of measures, "miserable petitions!" and the signers of them he styled "*pot-house politicians!*" We thought, at first, there might be some mistake in this matter; but the statements in the public papers are confirmed by the testimony of our Washington Correspondent, whose letter we publish.

"*Miserable petitions!—Pot-house politicians!*" In the vicinity of the corrupt besotted purlies of London, New York, and other large cities, "pot-house politician" has a well-known meaning; but, happily, in these pure regions, the genius to which the term is applied scarcely has an existence, and of course the name is not generally understood.

"*Pot-house politicians!*" Why, if the whole vocabulary of Billingsgate had been searched, a more insulting appellation for Freemen could not have been found. It means nothing less than the beastly brawlers who frequent *ale-houses!*

Yet this is the name by which the Senator from the State of Georgia, and his comrades of the collar, have seen fit to distinguish the merchants, mechanics, farmers, planters, and manufacturers, who have dared to send their "miserable petitions" to the Capitol or to the Palace!

It seems, too, that this courteous term was used in immediate reference to the respectable memorial from Burke County—a paper as little odorous with the fumes of the pot-house as any that has reached the royal eye.

And by whom was this language used? By one who kneels at the feet of power; by one who helped to arm his master against those who were too free and too proud to be *miserable petitioners*.

Twelve months ago, even the President himself admitted that the People had a *right to petition*, although he was deaf to their petitions, and compelled some to try other remedies; but now even *this* poor right—the right of slaves—is virtually denied; or, if not denied, those who exercise it are treated with insolence and contempt.

Truly, the People of this country are in an enviable condition!—since, if they *beg* for a redress of grievances, they are insulted and spurned; and if they assert a determination to defend their rights, they are threatened with the halter, as traitors or as rebels to his Majesty the *General Government!*

☞ He who attempts to please every body, may succeed, for a while, in pleasing some, but will eventually offend more than he pleases. This is especially true in politics, where double dealing never fails, ultimately, to subject him who practices it to the distrust of all parties. *We* shall not follow this devious course; but will pursue the "even tenor of our way," until convinced that it is wrong.

The old man who was charged with infidelity for riding his poor little jack-ass, and attempted to escape a repetition of the censure by *toasting* the beast, only incurred ridicule. So it is with the Editor; whether he rides, leads, drives, or carries, it is all one—he will be sure to displease some people.

These reflections are suggested by the two subjoined Letters, which came to hand last week by the same mail, from the same place.

Should this meet the eye of the respectable and intelligent gentleman who has withdrawn his name from our paper, we hope he will not see in it, or the publishing of his letter, without the signature, any breach of courtesy and good feeling. The polite and respectful manner in which he has expressed his dissent with us, precludes the possibility of our feeling unkindly towards him. All that we have to regret, is, that one who acknowledges himself a Nullifier of thirty-five years' standing, should countenance, by his example, a secession from the party for a difference of opinion on one comparatively small point, at a time when circumstances require the utmost harmony and concert.

The second letter is from an intelligent and high-minded *young* gentleman. He professes the same political creed, but does not, like the elderly gentleman, approve the President's conduct towards the Bank.

So we go;—it pleases one to see us *ride*, while another thinks we ought to *carry our* beast.

THE LETTERS:

"*We fear that silver will prove more dangerous than steel—that the purse will accomplish what the sword could not.*"—Western Carolinian, Feb. 15.

MAJOR JOHN BEARD, Jr.:

Dear Sir: If in this short paragraph you have allusion to the U. S. Bank, we go hand and hand in this point at least; but if you do not, I cannot perceive its peculiar fitness. I *have* read your paper with much satisfaction; but for months past it has been declining in interest: it has now become a tax on my patience. I have been a Nully since '98–'99: I have not changed, except that my views have become more fixed.—Your correspondent at the City has lost a glass from his spectacles; he, with many others of the same stamp, sees or thinks he sees what I never could have seen in my best days. If Jackson's control over the *purse* enabled him to remove the deposites from one Bank to another, how has this removal increased his power? This is a position often assumed, of which not an iota of proof has ever been offered. I do not love the inconsistencies of the President or T. Ritchie; I believe them both chargeable with a degree of tergiversation, but I view them as men—they claim nothing more—and, with all their foibles, I conceive them entitled to a rank among the great benefactors of mankind. Surely they have maintained a uniform integrity of purpose, of which few can boast in the present day. I request that you will make out my account, and send it to our next Court; I intend to pay up and stop the paper. I shall also discontinue the little half-penny ultra-federo-neutro nullity of ——. If you perceive in this freedom any thing personally unfriendly, please set it down as a mistake, and be assured I indulge no such feelings towards you.

Respectfully, dear sir, yours, ——.

MR. JOHN BEARD, Jr.:

Dear Sir: It will afford me pleasure to aid you in any of your publications. I am pleased to see you advocating the true principles of an American. I am satisfied that the doctrine of State Rights, or Nullification, is increasing rapidly; and it is gratifying to me to see that you are opposed to Amos Kendall & Co. and to the unlawful removal of the public money, which has caused such a shock throughout the country.

With much regard, yours, &c. ——.

The writer of the first of the preceding letters asks how has the removal of the Deposites from one Bank to another increased the President's power? The answer is so plain, that we are surprised it did not occur to our friend.

The Bank of the United States was entitled to the benefit of the deposites, in consideration of one million and a half of dollars which it paid the Government—and they were guarantied to it by a solemn contract. The Bank, therefore, being independent both of the fear and favor of the President, he could not induce it to assist him and his favorite in their elections. In the new disposition of the public money, the Secretary of the Treasury took good care to make agreements with the pet Banks which enables him to demand a weekly statement of all their transactions, and to withdraw his favor and the public money from them whenever *he* should see fit, without leaving them an appeal from his action in the matter. Cannot any one see the different aspect of the President's power over the public money, under this state of affairs? Can it be doubted, for a moment, when we see the treatment exercised towards Mr. Duane, that General Jackson is the entire keeper of the public purse?—Can it be believed, with all his previous conduct before us—his vindictive proscription for opinion's sake—his extravagant and unprecedented waste of public money in rewarding partizans—his opposition to the United States Bank because it could not be induced to give its weight to the balance in which his political fortune was tried—can it be believed, we ask, that he would forbear to hold over the heads of the pet Banks the rod of his power, and compel them to use, not only the public money, but their own private funds, to the advancement of any scheme, however dangerous, which *he* might approve? To our mind, his increase of power to do wrong is too glaring, almost, to admit of two opinions. But the President has violated the charter of the Bank; he has unlawfully taken the public money from the place where Congress and a former President (Mr. Madison) ordered it to be deposited, and has put it into a parcel of petty State Banks, upon terms which his sycophantic and cringing *machines* themselves prescribed. And yet it is said that this is no increase of his power! (Let it be remembered that he before *had no constitutional control whatever over the purse*, and that his action in the case was with a view of giving him a control over it.) Suppose the Directors of these *pet* Banks should refuse to comply with his wishes in elections: why, he has nothing to do, to enforce their loyalty, but to threaten them with a loss of the public money.

Our dissenting friend admits that General Jackson, and T. Ritchie, the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, are both justly chargeable with a desertion of true principles; but he calls their derelictions by the soft name of *foibles*, and excuses them on the ground that they *have been great benefactors*. Now, we cannot admit that their faults are *foibles*; and, although they both may have done some good in the course of their long lives, we believe that their "tergiversation" has more than cancelled all the obligations that mankind was under to them. And, with the utmost stretch of liberality, we cannot conceive that they are entitled to any more praise than "a cow that gives a pail full of milk, and then kicks it over."

When General Jackson opposed Mr. Crawford, Tom Ritchie declared that if the General should be elected he would prove "a curse to the country;" but the General was elected—Tom always likes to be on the strong side, and he is now a worshipper of "the curse!" When General Jackson was elected, he *promised* to restore the purity of the Government, and dimish its expenditures: what has he *done?*—He has discarded all his old and tried friends, because they were too honest to approve his measures: he has collected around him, with two or three honorable exceptions, a horde of Amos Kendalls, who would suck the blood of their brothers; he has shown an utter disregard of all law that lies in the way of his ambition, or revenge; and he has expended, in one year, *ten million of dollars more* than Mr. Adams expended in the same time!! This is reform, and retrenchment, with a vengeance.

If any other President, even Washington himself, had done a tenth part of the mischief that General Jackson has done, he would have been impeached: but the victory at New Orleans has given the General a patent for doing what he pleases.

It will be well for the country if that victory does not prove, in its consequences, more fatal to our liberty, than would have been defeat, with the temporary loss of the whole Mississippi valley.

EDITORIAL FORTUNE.

We perceive that the Editor of the Raleigh Register has received two letters similar to those which came to *our* hands last week. No paper of which we have any knowledge is conducted with more decorum and courteousness than the Register; we have thought, that if it erred at all, it was too lenient towards political culprits: when, therefore, *it* cannot escape blame, those which infuse into their columns a comparatively much greater portion of gall, have no right to expect exemption.

The following paragraph, from that paper, points out the proper course of an honest Editor; and, although we differ, politically, with our friend of the Register, it gives us pleasure to bear testimony that his conduct conforms with his doctrine:

"As the indulgence of private malice and personal slander should be checked and resisted by every means, so a constant examination into the conduct of men in power, though "drest in" ever so "brief authority," should be equally promoted and encouraged. While we think that a *licentious* Press deserves public execration, we also think that a *time-serving* one deserves public contempt. The one, indeed, invades the domestic roof, attacks private character, and publishes what the public have no right to know; but the other connives at the most open defiance of human and divine law, and draws a curtain over any enormity, however flagrant, lest its publication should not be *popular*."

THE DEPOSITES.

On the 21st ult. a meeting was held in Plymouth, in this State, at which resolutions were adopted *disapproving* the removal of the Deposites, and the course of Mr. Brown, one of our Senators, in relation to that removal, and approving the conduct of Mr. Mangum, our other Senator.

Among the names of those who attended the meeting, we recognise several of the most popular and prominent gentlemen in that part of North Carolina.

It may with truth be said that the voice from the Alleghenies has been echoed back from the Atlantic. But we fear our independent fellow-citizens of Washington County will gain nothing by their resolutions but the enviable name of *pot-house politicians*. This is the magic influence which is to be used by the courtiers at the Palace, to keep the "miserable petitions" from the fastidious eyes and nose of Royalty!

☞ OLD VIRGINIA is completely disenthralled! Upon the reception of the resolutions from the Legislature of that State, disapproving the removal of the public money, and instructing her Representatives to vote for its restoration to the United States Bank, Mr. Senator Rives sent in his resignation. On the receipt of his letter, the Legislature immediately proceeded to the election of a successor; and Benjamin Watkins Leigh was elected by a majority of 13 votes over the Hon. P. P. Barbour. The choice was between good men; but we cannot refrain from congratulating the friends of State Rights on the result. Mr. Leigh possesses talents of the first order; and his energy is only equalled by his unblemished public and private character. Mr. Rives is a man of no ordinary capacity; but, besides being more than tinged with the sin of manworship, he lacks that force of character which has distinguished the leading men of that ancient and honorable Commonwealth. A young Virginian at our elbow suggests to us that it is a source of satisfaction to him, and of credit to Mr. Rives, that he was even so far a *true* son of the "Old Dominion" as to resign when he could not please his constituents.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

Some time ago we saw announced a project for connecting, by rail-ways, the Town of Memphis, in Tennessee, and the City of Charleston, in South Carolina. A late Georgia paper contains a memorial on the subject, addressed to the Legislatures of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, by Genl. Gaines and four other gentlemen, as a Committee appointed by a Convention recently held in Tennessee.

The memorial states that the distance between the two points—Charleston and Memphis—is about 600 miles, and that "at this time nearly half the distance, including the Hamburg rail-road, the road from Augusta to Athens, recently put under contract, and the Tuscumbia rail-road, is an actual progress of accomplishment, leaving a balance of little more than half the entire distance to be achieved."

We cordially wish the projectors and friends of this splendid undertaking may realize, speedily, their most sanguine hopes.—Perhaps old *Rip*, as our poor dear old State is called, may be aroused from his slumbers when the high pressure *puffing* of steam cars shall assail his ears from Petersburg on one side, and Charleston on the other.

HON. DAVID CROCKETT.

This gentleman has been nominated for the next Presidency, by a public meeting in Missouri; and the following is an extract from his letter to the Committee who advised him of the fact. It is characteristic of the Colonel, and its allusions to the false promises held out, under similar circumstances, by one now reveling in all the pomp and pride of power, are too apparent to be mistaken. The Col. says:

"You speak in the strongest possible terms of my fitness for the office of President of the United States, and a discharge of its duties. In this you may be right, as I expect there is likely something in me that I have never yet found out. I don't hardly think, though, that it goes far enough for the Presidency, though I suppose I could do as the "Government" has done—make up a whole raft of Cabinet Ministers, and get along after a manner. But we be unto me, if I should catch a "magician" while fishing for a Cabinet—my Cabinet would soon blow up sky-high. It is the way with all great men, never to seek or decline office. If you think you can run me in as President, just go a-head. I had a little rather not; but you talk so pretty, that I cannot refuse. If I am elected, I shall just seize the old monster, party, by the horns, and sling him right slap into the deepest place in the great big Atlantic sea."

☞ Our readers will find in the columns of this paper another Letter from our Correspondent at Washington.

Among other things, it states that more changes are expected soon in the *upper* Cabinet. In consequence of the purity of some of its ingredients, there is not as much unity as the Chief desires. All that is pure is to be precipitated by the usual process, and the same operation will be continued until the scum shall be of the requisite consistence.

We are sorry to hear of the contemplated change; but some consolation is derived from the hope that the *salacacabia* which the Kitchen will concoct may operate as an emetic upon the body politic, and cause it to react and to acquire a more healthy tone.

☞ We lately received a Letter from Col. White, of this Town, at present United States' Navy Agent in Chili, South America, an extract from which will be found in another column of this paper.

☞ Our thanks are due to the Hon. R. M. Johnson for his kindness in sending us the pamphlet copy of a speech delivered by a Senator from Tennessee, on the subject of the Deposites.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 19, 1834.

Dear Sir: Since I last wrote you, Congress has done but little. The sudden and afflicting death of Judge Bouldin, cast a gloom over the Members, never before witnessed. He was one of Virginia's most distinguished sons. To the very first order of talents, he united the purest and most elevated patriotism. Indefatigable in his researches after truth, he never failed to sustain the conclusions of his own mind, by the soundest reason and the highest authority. Cordial and constant in his friendship, he never allowed its enjoyment to be marred by political differences of opinion. In his politics, he was worthy to be the successor of John Randolph of Roanoke. Deeply devoted to the Constitutional Liberties of his Country, he was always the staunch defender of the rights of the States, and of the People, against the encroachments of the Federal Government. No wonder, therefore, the efforts of such a man upon a subject of such vast importance, should have called together a very large and most attentive House. No wonder the awful catastrophe which soon happened, should have carried to the hearts of all who witnessed it the deepest affliction; and have drawn, even from his political enemies, tears of sympathy and sorrow.

The important discussion upon the Deposite question was cut off to-day, by a call for the previous question, which, as you know, cuts off all debate. The previous question was carried by a majority of only four. This very small majority has put the screws upon the Representatives of the People, and thereby deprived them of the high and sacred privilege of discussing the measures of the Administration, and of providing relief for the distresses of the country. The House of Representatives were prepared for an attempt of this kind. It had been made before, but unsuccessfully. It was a movement so arbitrary, and anti-republican, that many of the collar men were afraid to adopt it. But it became the only alternative. The Removal could not be justified by argument—it could not bear examination—it could not bear the light of reason; and therefore the sooner discussion was stopped, the better for the advocates of power. In the Senate, last week, Mr. Forsyth complained of discussion, and rebuked the cries of distress and ruin which are daily coming in from all quarters, and called them "*miserable petitions*," and the petitioners who are suffering under this measure he denominated "*pot-house politicians!*" This was the cue given by the wily Senator, and to-day we heard it responded to, from every quarter of the House. Like the Georgia Senator, the advocates of power in the House of Representatives complained of discussion, and one gentleman went so far as to say that the Speeches made in that House had done more to distress the Country, than the measures of the Administration! And a member from New York, wishing to distinguish himself in the ranks of subserviency, and to ingratiate himself at the White House, objected to receiving the remonstrance and resolutions of the mechanics and working men of Philadelphia; because, as he said, their language was disrespectful to the Government, (meaning doubtless the President!) In his opinion the mechanics from their work-shops ought not to speak of their grievances, unless they should do so in such language as would not be offensive to the ear of power! But the indignant feeling that burst forth all around him convinced him he *was barking up the wrong tree*, as Davy Crockett says; a more cautious friend *blew him off*, and he withdrew the objection. It was, however, one of the signs of the times, and showed that the party were willing to sustain themselves by any means, however rash and despotic; accordingly, this morning they called the previous question, and put in force the gag-law. But though the Representatives of the People have been thus prevented from expressing their views to the country, the people, I hope, will continue to remonstrate in such language as freemen ought to speak when they feel that their most sacred rights have been trampled on, and their confidence abused.

A few days ago Gov. Gilmer, of Georgia, introduced a resolution calling for information from the War Department, relative to the death of Hardeman Owens, a citizen of Alabama, who was shot, as you know, by order of a United States' Officer. Gov. Gilmer made a statement of facts, from his personal knowledge of Owens, which created a strong presumption that it was a deliberate and outrageous murder. The collar men immediately rallied, and a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, thereby refusing the inquiry, without debate! Yesterday, however, they became alarmed, or ashamed of the manner in which they were about to dispose of the resolution, and withdrew the motion to lay it on the table. But such a motion shows the temper of a certain party in the House, and is evidence of what they *would* do, if they *dared*. In this case an American citizen had been shot down in time of profound peace in the very presence of his family, by an armed soldiery, and a party in Congress are found so regardless of American blood, or so slavish to power, as to be willing to suppress inquiry into the facts of the case, because, peradventure, it may implicate men in high places! It is one of the fearful signs of the times, and shows the want of that jealous spirit of manly freedom which distinguished our forefathers. "I am a Roman citizen" was once a shield throughout the civilized world to him who wore it. "I am an American citizen" ought, at least, to protect us, within the limits of our own laws, against military assassination.

The Debate on the Removal of the Deposites from the Bank of the United States, still goes on in the Se... I will advise you of its progress from time to time, ... ring my stay here.

I hear many rumors relative to the changes in ... Cabinet. It is said the President openly expresses ... want of confidence in McLane and Gov. Cass, and ... they will both go out. I think Mr. McLane ... long remain a member of the Cabinet. He is too ... ly and independent; for it is now perfectly clear ... no one can retain office under this Administration, ... will not bark and hunt for Van Buren and no one ... be considered the true friend of Gen. Jackson, who ... not submit to the same mean and miserable vassal... It is to be regretted that the old Hero ever allowed ... feelings to become enlisted about his successor. ... depend upon it, is the cause of our present evil. ... it will produce many others. Gen. Jackson with ... his popularity cannot impose Van Buren upon the ... ple of the South. They have an unconquerable ... sion to the political tactics of New York.—God ... they should be transplanted in the South!

Rives, who spoke some time ago in favor of the ... moval of the Deposites, has since been instructed by ... Legislature of Virginia to vote for the restoration. ... great and unterrified Commonwealth, at this cri... and alarming period of our history, has spoken to ... Senator in a language which he will not venture to ... regard. It is believed here that he will resign. ... to be hoped his successor will speak the voice of ... ginia, and not that of New York. Stevenson is ... iously waiting for the promised mission to Engla... Doubtless he feels that sickness at the heart which ... ses from hope deferred.

LETTER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

VALPARAISO, CHILI, NOVEMBER 4, 1833.

Dear Sir: Doctor John Hamm, Charge d'Affaires ... the United States, having concluded a Treaty of Com... merce and Navigation with this Government, has take... leave of the Executive at Santiago, and goes home ... the Brig Lady Adams, to sail hence for Baltimore with... in a few days. I have translated, and appended here... the communications which passed between the Doctor ... and the "authorities at Santiago, on the occasion of h... taking leave."

Senor Carvallo, a young gentleman of respectable ... talents, has been appointed a Diplomatic Agent on the ... part of this Government, to proceed to the United States ... for the purpose of exchanging the ratification of the ... Treaty; and it is expected he will be able to accompa... ny our Charge, in the Lady Adams.

"A good many advantages will have been secured, by ... this Treaty, to our Commerce in these seas; and much ... credit is due to Doctor Hamm, for the patient, indefati... gable, and efficient manner, in which he has conducted ... the negotiation. Although Mr. Allen, Plenipotentiary, ... resided here some four or five years, and Mr. Larned, ... Charge, three or four years more, neither of them ... were ever able to effect any commercial arrangement ... with this country. And the Convention which our pre... sent worthy representative has concluded, is the fruit of ... nearly three years laborious negotiation. In addition to ... these people being proverbial for procrastination and ... formality, this is the first Treaty of Commerce and Navi... gation they have ever entered into with a foreign Pow... er; they are consequently inexperienced in Diplomacy,—and, as an effect of that inexperience, they are ... vexatiously cautious, mistrustful, and indecisive, but at ... the same time provokingly polite and lavish in their ... professions of friendship and respect. You may hence ... conceive of the many obstacles with which our Charge ... has had to contend, in bringing the negotiation to a favorable issue.

By the wary course and energetic action of the present Rulers, an apparent calm still prevails in the political elements of *Chili*,—which is far from being the case in *Peru*, as you will see from some articles in "El Mercurio," which I inclose.

I hope to be able to return home in the Frigate Potomac, which, as I am advised by Commodore Downes, will sail from the Coast for the United States in all the month of January.

I am, very respectfully, your friend and obdt. servt.

PHILO WHITE.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury, North Carolina.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This body adjourned its meeting, which commenced on the 20th February, on Friday evening last, after a busy session of nine days. At the hour of 10 o'clock in the evening, Bishop Andrew, after delivering a most solemn charge to the Ministers, in which he dwelt much upon the awful responsibilities which devolved upon them, read the appointments for the present year, from which we extract the following:

DANVILLE DISTRICT.

JAMES MCADEN, Presiding Elder.

Granville—Robert O. Burton,
Person—Henry Speck,
Bunister—Joshua Bethell,
Franklin—To be supplied, W. Holmes, supern'ry.
Pittsylvania—D. W. Nicholson,
Caswell—Wm. Anderson,
Orange—George W. Dye,
Chatham—Robin G. Bass.

YADKIN DISTRICT.

JOSEPH W. CHILDS, Presiding Elder.

Greensborough—S. S. Bryant,
Guilford—James Morrison,
Patrick—Chas. M. Schroffe,
Stokes—Rufus Ledbetter,
Surry—Thomas Barnum,
Wilkes—Thomas S. Campbell,
Iredell—Joshua Leigh,
Roanoke—James M. Boatright,
Davidson—James M. Darden,
Randolph—James P. Owen, Peter Doub,
Salisbury and Lexington—Thales McDonald.

Martin P. Parks, Minister at Randolph Macon College.
Stephen Olin, President of the College.
Lorenzo Lea, Principal in the Preparatory School.
John Early and Thomas Crowder, Agents.
Daniel Hall, Conference Missionary Agent, and permitted to travel with Bishop *Soule*, in the West.

The next Annual Conference to be held at Lynchburg, on the 11th of February, 1835.

SUPREME COURT.

February 27. Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Armworthy *v.* Cheshire, in Equity, from Davidson; directing a decree to be entered for the Plaintiff.

Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Dickey, Chairman &c. *v.* Alley, from Rutherford; affirming the judgment below.

February 28. Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Cubiness *v.* Martin, from Rutherford; affirming the judgment below.

Chief-Justice Ruffin delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Chaffin *v.* Haines, from Rowan; affirming the judgment below.

March 3. Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Wilson & Conner *v.* Edmund Jennings, from Mecklenburg; reversing the judgment below and granting a new trial.

From the Raleigh Star.

SUPERIOR AND COUNTY COURTS IN THE SIXTH CIRCUIT.

In consequence of the passage of the act of the last General Assembly, to establish the county of

Yancey, it became necessary to change the times of holding most of the Superior Courts and several of the County Courts in that circuit. We have taken some pains to examine the various acts upon the subject, and to prepare the annexed table for the benefit of our western friends. We fear that some confusion of the system will be found to exist, which will be beyond the reach of remedy until the intervention of another session of the Legislature. This derangement is occasioned, in a great degree, by the different periods at which the acts changing the periods of holding the courts take effect; attention to which is necessary to a correct understanding of the table. The alteration with respect *to all the Superior Courts*, and to the County Courts of *Haywood, Lincoln, Rutherford, and Mecklenburg*, does not take effect *until after the first day of August next*; whereas the acts regulating the County Courts of *Buncombe, Macon, and Yancey*, will be in force in the regular time, viz. thirty days after the close of the session.

Table of the times at which the Superior Courts in the sixth Judicial Circuit will be held after the first day of August next:

Cabarrus, 2nd, Monday in February, and the Monday next before the last Monday in August every year.
Mecklenburg, 3d and 4th Mondays in February, and the last Monday in August.
Surry, 1st Monday in March and September.
Wilkes, 2nd Monday in March and September.
Ashe, 3d Monday in March and September.
Burke, 4th Monday in March and September.
Yancey, 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.
Macon, 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.
Haywood, 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.
Buncombe, 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.
Rutherford, 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.
Lincoln, 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, and 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September.
Iredell, 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, and 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September.

Periods at which the County Courts in the Counties following will be held after the first day of August next:

Haywood, 3rd Monday in March, last Monday in June, 3rd Monday in September, and last Monday in December.
Lincoln, 3d Monday in January and July, and 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.
Mecklenburg, 3d Monday in February, 4th Monday in May, last Monday in August, and 4th Monday in November.
Rutherford, 2d Monday in January and July, and fifth after the 4th Monday in March and September.

Periods at which the County Courts in the following Counties are now required to be held:

Buncombe, 1st Monday in January and July, and 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.
Macon, 3d Monday in February and August, and 2nd Monday after 4th Monday in March and September.
Yancey, last Monday in June and December, and 3d Monday in October.

From the Fayetteville Observer, of February 25.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

We have procured, through the attention of friends who were present at the late meeting of Stockholders of this Institution, the following account of the proceedings of that body:

The meeting was organised at the Banking House in Wilmington, on Monday the 17th inst., by the appointment of Charles P. Mallett, Esq., of this place, Chairman, and Dr. Thomas H. Wright, of Wilmington, Secretary.

3,852 Shares of Stock were represented—the State Stock being represented by Dr. Frederick J. Hill.

One of the first measures was the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the situation of the Bank, and to report the present value of the Stock. This committee consisted of Dr. F. H. Shuman of Salem, Dr. F. J. Hill of Wilmington, and John W. Wright, Esq., of Fayetteville. After making the examination, the Committee, through Dr. Shuman, made the following Report:

"The Committee appointed 'to examine into the condition of the Bank, particularly as set forth in the General Statement which has been submitted, and to report the present value of Stock,' beg leave to enter into the details of this statement, and to exhibit the following as the results of their investigation. The total debt due by the Bank, (exclusive of its Capital $396,800, due the Stockholders,) is $644,875. From this sum however, it has been usual to deduct, (and your Committee think it but a fair and reasonable allowance for a Bank which has been thirty years in existence,) $50,000, for notes which have been destroyed and lost, and which of course can never be returned for payment. This being granted, the actual responsibilities of the Bank or of its Stockholders, is in fact, but $594,875. Its means of meeting this debt, as the annexed exhibit shows, after deducting for bad debt $182,347, and for loss in the depreciation of its real estate $49,000—consists of specie, and active funds of the Bank immediately under its control, $445,890. —discounted notes of individuals considered good, $629,665, and real estate absolutely worth $23,351, making a total of $1,098,906—leaving, after the payment of all its other debts, $504,031, to refund the Stockholders, and an actual surplus of $7,231.

In the above estimate, the doubtful debt of $4,812, has not been classed as bad, because your Committee believe that a portion of it, if not the whole, may be collected, and because they have not included in the means of the Bank (as they might with great propriety have done) $8,000 of interest now due upon notes not in regular renewal, but secure.

Notes in circulation, $549,112, less $50,000 loss,		$499,112
Deposites or sums due individuals,		91,890
Dividends unpaid,		1,665
Due to Banks,		2,208
Capital Stock due Stockholders,		496,800
Debt,		1,091,675
Specie and Specie Funds,		101,715
Deposites in Foreign Banks,		333,990
Due by Banks in North Carolina,		603
Notes of other Banks, on hand,		9,582
Real Estate, actual present value,		23,351
Debt, including Bills of Exchange, $812,012, less $182,347 bad,		629,565
Means,		1,098,906
		1,091,675
Surplus,		$7,231

From this exhibit it appears, that all the losses which the Bank has sustained, either by bills, notes, or the depreciation of its real estate, have not only been repaired, and its capital made good, but that an actual surplus exists. And your Committee believes that the present prospects of the Bank promise a fair return to the Stockholder for his investment, and insure the declaring of regular semi-annual dividends.

The Report was accepted.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the extension of the Charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, under "An act to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear, passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, at the session of 1833–4," be, and the same is hereby, accepted; and that the President of the Bank notify the Governor of the State of said acceptance.

Resolved, That it is expedient to renew the Shares of Stock heretofore merged; viz. to increase the Capital of the Bank, to its original amount of eight thousand shares of one hundred dollars each; and that books for receiving subscriptions, agreeably to the Act to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear, be opened as soon as practicable.

Whereas, the Stockholders have at this meeting resolved to open Books of subscription for an increase of Capital, pursuant to the Act of the last Legislature; and whereas, if new Stockholders be admitted, it is proper that the surplus profits remaining, after a fair deduction for bad and doubtful debts and losses on real estate, should be divided among the present Stockholders—

Be it therefore Resolved, That, if the additional Stock be subscribed, the President and Directors be instructed to declare a dividend of such surplus profits, before admitting any new Stockholders, so as to place all on a fair and equal footing.

Resolved, That it shall be lawful for any subscriber for the new Stock, to pay the whole of his subscription, or any part thereof, before the time limited for the payment; and each and every subscriber so paying in advance, shall have a discount at the rate of six per cent. per annum, computing the same from the time when the payment is made, to the time when it is required to be made.

There were but two dissenting votes upon the adoption of the first resolution. And we do not learn that there was any opposition to the others. The whole proceedings were characterized by great unanimity.

Applications having been made from Raleigh and Salisbury, for the establishment of Banches, a Committee was raised upon them, who made the following Report:

The Committee to whom was referred the memorials of the citizens of Raleigh and Salisbury, report: That the power to establish Branches and Agencies of this Bank, is vested, by the new Charter, in the President and Directors of the principal Bank, which renders it unnecessary for the Stockholders to act upon the memorials. The Committee, however, are of the opinion that it would be premature to establish any new Agency of the Bank before the new Stock is subscribed and paid for.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, the meeting adjourned on Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Rail Road Company, on Thursday last, James Seawell, Esq., was chosen President, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, Clerk, and W. Whitehead, Esq., Treasurer.

It gives us great pleasure to find that the work is to be commenced immediately. An advertisement for materials will be found in this paper.—These are to be used for the construction of the road from the river to Hay Mount, running through the centre of the town, a distance of about 2 miles. The completion of this portion of the road is of course the first object of the Company, and when that shall have been effected, we have little fear of the extension of this great work, which is destined to have so great an influence on the prosperity of North Carolina.—*Observer.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1834.

The House proceeded to consider the motion of Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, to commit the report of the Secretary, on the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, to the Committee of Ways and Means, together with the following instructions, moved by Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina:

"To report a joint resolution providing that the public revenue, hereafter collected, be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in conformity with the public faith pledged in the charter of said Bank."

And the following instructions, moved by Mr. Jones, of Georgia:

"To inquire into the expediency of depositing the revenue, hereafter collected, in all the State Banks in the different States where the same is collected, in proportion to their respective capital paid in, and to prescribe the terms on which the same shall be deposited; and to report by bil or otherwise."

Mr. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, after some preliminary remarks on the length of time consumed in the debate, on the subject of the deposites, on a question in its nature merely preliminary, moved the Previous Question. Mr. McDuffie requested the Chair to state what would be the effect of the motion; there is not a *Root* nor a *Bush* in it, and there never will be.'

SELECT TOASTS.

J. H. Hewitt, Esq., Editor of the Baltimore Visitor, at the recent celebration of the Baltimore Typographical Society, to which the Hon. Col. David Crockett was invited, gave the following pertinent toast:

Col. David Crockett—"An honest man's the noblest work of God." No danger of his ever being rowed up salt river, *ramsquaddled or exfunctified*, while the *people* stand by him and he can *whip his weight in wild cats.*

Whereupon Col. Crockett rose, and, after returning thanks, responded with the following characteristic sentiment:

"A pair of cobweb breeches, a porcupine saddle, and a hard trotting horse, to all the enemies of the Baltimore Typographical Society, and when they get down may they have their toes chopt off, so as to be known by their tracks."

NYM, AND THE FOOTPAD.

Corporal Nym clings to his cash (when gets any) like a paragraphist to a "shocking accident," or a broker to his "premium." The other day, while travelling from Boston to Lowell, he was stopped by a foot-pad, who demanded his money in the politest terms imaginable.

"My dear Sir," quoth the Corporal, "you are barking up the wrong sapling. You don't know me I presume."

"I have not the honor."

"Well, then, I am a *printer!*"

The foot-pad was off. "D—d dry picking then, I know!"—*Lowell Times.*

The "miserable petitions of pot-house politicians" continue to flow in. So rapidly have they accumulated, in spite of the contempt they meet with at the Palace, that the Regency Party have become alarmed, and have set their hot-house politicians to manufacturing counter-petitions.

The gentlemen nominated for the Senate as Directors of the United States Bank, on the part of "the Government, have been rejected. So says the Globe of the 1st instant.]

From the Philadelphia Examiner.

DESPOTISM AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

Nothing is clearer than that Despotism and Extravagance in governments go together. The reason is, that money purchases power, and those who hold the purse strings of a nation, can never want supporters. Let us look at our own history, and see how far this position has been verified.

The expenses of the Government of the United States for the year 1791, exclusive of the public debt, were $1,072,918.

The population by the Census of 1790 was 3,921,426 and as the population of the present year is probably 13,000,000, or say, for the sake of round numbers, four times as great as in 1790, the increase of expenses arising from increase of population ought to make our expenses $4,291,572.

And what are the facts? Simply that under an administration elected to reform the extravagance of government, the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year 1834, is $23,501,994!!!!

From the same.

THE PRESSURE FOR MONEY.

One of the results in which the pressure for money shews itself, is the impossibility of disposing of distant Bank notes without a great sacrifice. Last week, a discount was demanded by the brokers, and few of them even would buy at those rates, of 3 per cent. upon Virginia notes, 5 per cent. upon North and South Carolina, and 10 per cent. upon Georgia notes. When the Western and Southern merchants come on in the spring to pay up their accounts to the New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore merchants, they will find a large portion of their profits swept away by Gen. Jackson's warfare on the Bank.

Perhaps in no instance which has ever occurred in any country, has so much pecuniary distress been produced by the single fiat of a monarch, as that which has existed since the 1st of October, in all our commercial cities. Great revolutions in the money concerns of a whole people, are not unknown, but they have always resulted from causes of a general nature, over which no man could exercise a control. The money revolution which took place throughout the United States in 1818 and 1819, had its foundation in the suspension of specie payments by the Banks in 1814. It was not brought on by the acts of one man, or of a thousand, but by blindness in the whole nation, in giving sanction to an insolvency in *corporations* which would have brought discredit on *individuals*. The present revolution is one of the entire creation of an individual, who, as if for sport, issues a mandate by which millions of dollars are transferred from the pockets of one portion of the people to those of another, without any equivalent. Only look at the fall in the price of every species of property, which has taken place within three months. Lands, houses, stocks, produce, merchandise, have all felt the change of their value in relation to money, and the most unlettered man can perceive that an artificial state of things is unexpectedly forced upon the country, which compels one man to sell, and enables another to buy any species of property at less than the price which it would fairly have been worth under the natural state of things, operates as completely to take money out of one man's pocket, and put it into the pocket of another, as if Gen. Jackson had ordered that process instead of the one resorted to.

Rail Road spirit.—We heard a respectable magistrate remark, the other day, that he was determined to vote for no man, for any station whatever, even that of Constable, unless he would avow himself an advocate for a Central Rail Road. In this he appeared very determined. It may be thought, by some, that he was carrying the point too far, as the election of a Constable cannot possibly have any connexion with a Rail Road: But we think he was about the right notch, for the only way to bring the question fairly before the people, is to make it a test in all our elections, even down to that of a militia officer.

[Greensborough Patriot.

☞ The establishment of the "Columbia Times and Gazette" has been purchased by E. F. Branthwaite, Esq., in whose name it will hereafter be conducted.

Altar of Hymen.

"Beside the nuptial curtain bright,
"The bard of Eden sings—
"Young Love his constant lamp will light,
"And wave his purple wings."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this Town, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rothrock, Mr. ALEXANDER HULING to Miss SOPHIA BRUNER.

In this County, on Thursday, the 27th ult., by Samuel Marlin, Esq., Mr. ANDERSON S. COWAN to Miss NANCY PINKSTON.

In Stokes County, on the 23d ult., by Charles Banner, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS to Miss AGNES HAMMOCK, daughter of Mr. John Hammock.

In Mecklenburg County, on Sabbath evening, the 16th ult., by Squire Simmons, Mr. JOHN FOSTER STERNES, of that county, to Miss MARGARET YERBY, of Anson county.

In Lincoln County, on the 11th ult., Mr. SIMON RHYNE to Miss NANCY LAY.

In Granville County, on the 13th ult., Mr. THOMAS HOLMES to Miss REBECCA IZZARD.

In Rutherford County, on the 13th ult., Mr. THOMAS F. ELLIOTT, of Lincoln county, to Miss MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Minor Smith. On the 20th ult., Mr. DANIEL WATSON to Miss NANCY GOFORTH.

Court of Death.

"All pass this gate, in one promiscuous crowd—
"The grave, the gay, the humble, and the proud,
"The rich, the poor, the ignorant, the wise—
"'Tis neutral ground, whence all distinction flies."

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 15th ult., Mrs. ELLENOR LEACH, aged about 83 years.

In Davidson county, on Tuesday the 4th inst., Mr. HENRY ELLIS, aged about 28 years.

In Stokes County, on the 10th ult., Mr. HENRY HARTT, aged 65 years.

In Surry County, on Saturday, the 1st inst., ELIZA ANN, daughter of Mr. Leonard Bullen, aged about 13 years.

In Granville County, Col. RICHARD TAYLOR, in the 82d year of his age; a Revolutionary soldier, and an exemplary man.

Prices Current.

SALISBURY. [March 8, 1834.

Brandy, apple, 35 a 40; do. peach, 40 a 45; Bacon, 10; Butter, 10 a 12½; Cotton in seed, 2; do. clean, 8½ a 00; Coffee, 16 a 18; Corn, 62½ a 0; Feathers, 30; Flour, (scarce) $6; Flaxseed, $1; Molasses, 50 a 50; Nails, 8 a 10; Oats, 30 a 37½; Rye, 40; Sugar, brown, 11 a 12½; do. loaf, 18 a 20; Salt, $1,12½ a 1 25; Tallow, 9 a 10; Tobacco, 8 a 20; Wheat, (bushel) 80 a $1 00; Whiskey, 25 a 30.

FAYETTEVILLE. [Feb. 25, 1834.

Brandy, peach, 55 a 60; do. apple, 28 a 33; Bacon, 7 a 8; Beeswax, 17 a 18; Coffee, 13 a 15; Cotton, 8 a 10½; Corn, 75 a 80; Flaxseed, $1 50 a $1 60; Flour, $4 75, a $5 50; Feathers, 34 a 36; Iron, 4½ a 5½; Molasses, 29 a 32; Nails, (cut) 6 a 6½; Sugar, brown, 9 a 11; do. lump, 14; do. loaf, 16 a 18; Salt, 65 a 75; Wheat, 95 a $1 00; Whiskey, 30 a 35; Wool, 19 a 20.

COLUMBIA, S. C. [Feb. 22, 1834.

Bacon, 9 a 10; Beeswax, 14 a 16; Brandy, peach, 75 a 0; do. apple, 40 a 50; Butter, 12½ a 18; Coffee, 14 a 17; Corn, (scarce) 80; Cotton, 10 a 11; Flour, (bbl.) $8 00 a 9 00; Iron, 4 a 5; Lard, 10 a 12½; Molasses, 40 a 50; Mackerel, No. 1, $8 00, No. 2, $7 00, No. 3, $5 00; Salt, in sacks, $2 75 a 3 00, bushel, 75 a 000; Sugar, brown, 8 a 12, do. loaf and lump, 16 a 20; Tallow, 10 a 12½; Whiskey, 45 a 50.

CHERAW, S. C. [Feb. 25, 1834.

Bacon, 10 a 12½; Butter, 15 a 20; Beeswax, 16 a 17; Coffee, 14 a 15½; Cotton, new, 11½; Corn, 75, (very scarce); Flaxseed, $1 00 a 1 25; Flour, $6 00 a 7 50; Mackerel, $6 50 a 9 00; Iron, 4½ a 5; Lard, 10 a 12½; Molasses, 40 a 50; Sugar, prime, 11½ 12½, do. common, 9 a 10, do. loaf and lump, 15 a 18; Salt, in sacks, $3 00, bushel, 75; Tallow, (scarce) 10 a 12; Wheat, 90 a $1 00.

CAMDEN, S. C. [Feb. 22, 1834.

Bacon, 9 a 10; Beeswax, 12 a 15; Cotton, 9 a 10½; Corn, 88 a 99; Flour, (N. Carolina) $7 00 a 8 00; do. Camden mills, $8 00 a 9 00; Lard, 12 a 15; Tallow, 10 a 12; Wheat, $1 00 a 1 50; Feathers, 30 a 50; Whiskey, 40; Brandy, peach, 35; do. appple, 00.

SHIP NEWS

ARRIVED AT WILMINGTON:

February 20. Brig Washington's Barge, Perry, from Charleston; Schr. Comet, Smith, from N. York; Brig Clinton, Cole, from N. York.
Feb. 22. Schr. Toll, Tyler, from New York.
Feb. 24. Schr. Range, Bouve, from Charleston.
Feb. 25. Schr. New York, Stanley, from do.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE:

February 21. Steamer John Walker, with Dry-Goods, for M. Wilcox, A. Higby, C. Holcombe, J. C. McLeran, R. Nicol & Co., D. Yarbrough, E. Hill, G. Y. King, R. Runnells, and M. McIvor, of the interior.
February 24. Steamer Henrietta, with Dry Goods, &c., for J. Murphy, J. M. & J. Allen, L. G. Bennan, F. J. Hill, and J. Small, of the interior.

To Coach and Gig Makers.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ two or three Young Men at the above business, and will give liberal wages, payable in CASH, to such as are good workmen.—Or he will RENT his SHOP and TOOLS, and SELL a large supply of well-selected and well-seasoned Timber.

The Shop is situated in a central and business part of the town, near the Courthouse, and between the Mansion Hotel and the "Western Carolinian" Printing Office, which gives it some advantages.

Any one or more young men wishing to go into the above business, would do well to apply immediately to the subscriber, as he wishes to travel for his health, and would afford assistance to such as are of sober habits, and industrious and faithful workmen. CYRUS W. WEST.

Salisbury, March 8, 1834. 4t

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES *will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber*, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of **Accommodation Stages** Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of *Monday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

☞ Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Thursday the 20th of February, a NEGRO MAN, by the name of **BILL.**

He is about 40 years old, 5 feet, 10 inches high, dark complexion, slightly bald, and is a shoe-maker by trade. He is supposed to be now lurking about the Forks of the Yadkin.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to the Subscriber, at his residence, about 18 miles north of Salisbury. ANDERSON E. FOSTER.

Rowan County, March 8, 1834. 3t

☞ Every description of Printing neatly executed at this Office.

What is more pleasant than a well-shaved chin? What more beautiful than a well-cultivated head of hair?

James Bonner,

Barber and Hair-Dresser,

FORMERLY OF RALEIGH, AND RECENTLY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the residents of this Town and the country adjacent, as well as Travellers through this section of country, that he has **Opened a Shop in Salisbury,** nearly OPPOSITE MR. SLAUGHTER'S HOTEL, on Main Street, for the prosecution of his business *in all its various branches.*

☞ His residence in the fashionable City of Philadelphia enabled him to become well versed in *all the duties of his profession*—and he is, therefore, qualified to SHAVE Gentlemen in the most satisfactory manner, and to CUT and CURL both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair in a very superior and elegant style of Fashion and Beauty.

Ladies who may desire his services, will be attended at their dwellings. Gentlemen who prefer to be waited on at their rooms, will be accommodated, by him, with pleasure, at a moment's warning. When not professionally engaged out, he can always be found at his shop.

☞ Razors honed in a first rate style, on short notice. JAMES BONNER.

Salisbury, March 8, 1834. tf

Opening of the Episcopal School DEFERRED.

IN consequence of the unusual inclemency of the past winter, the progress of the Building designed to serve as a Dormitory for the pupils in this Institution, has been retarded much beyond the expectations of the Executive Committee, under whose directions it was commenced in December last. And as the material of this structure is stone, the process of working in which is necessarily slow and greatly dependent on the weather, there is now no hope of its completion by the time heretofore specified for commencing the School.

This circumstance, together with the difficulty likely to be experienced in procuring in time from the North certain articles of furniture indispensable to the establishment, and the recently expressed opinion of the Rector, that, without the accommodations to be afforded by the new building, he would be unable to carry into successful operation the system adopted, has constrained the committee, however reluctantly, to postpone for a few weeks, the time for opening the School.

The Public, therefore, are respectfully informed that the EPISCOPAL SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED, (not on the first of April as before advertised, but) **on Monday, the 2nd day of June next;** at which time it may be confidently relied on that every thing will be in readiness.

By order of the Executive Committee,
GEORGE W. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Raleigh, March 8, 1834. 4t

Major Jack Downing's Life of General Andrew Jackson,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

T. K. GREENBANK,
(No. 9, Franklin-Place, Philadelphia,)

HAS in the Press, and will publish in a few days, the Life, Administration, &c. of Major General *Andrew Jackson*, President of the United States—By Major *Jack Downing*, of the Downingsville Militia.

This work is ornamented with a number of fine engravings, among which is a striking likeness of the President, the Author, and several other distinguished characters; also, a variety of cuts, illustrating a number of extraordinary and graphic scenes described by the facetious, eloquent, and learned Biographer.

Extract from the conclusion of the Major's Preface:

"And now I'm near an eend, and I guess as how I've done it purty slick. I raly think this account of the Life, Adventures, Battels, Hare-breth scapes, and the Glorions Administration of the Ginerel, is the cutest thing I've ever rote. The Ginerel tell'd me plainly it was a master work, and that he would rite to Dr. Quinzy, of Havert University, to git me a Master of Arts. He thinks this beats my letters all holler; and that my reputashun as a riter will be stablisht by it, and go down to posterity sempitarnal with the Ginerals. I have rit it all from the Ginerals own mouth; for when I forgot what he tell'd me, I went and axed him over agin; and if I hadn't made it myself, why I swow it wud a bin Oto-biografy."

If the letters of Major Jack Downing have created a smile on the faces of his readers, they may confidently expect a richer treat from the redoubtable author, in his new vocation as a Biographer.

The work will be issued in One Volume 12mo. of 264 pages, well executed, on fine paper, and neatly bound in cloth, at the low price of one dollar per copy. The usual discount to the trade. Flexible covers will be put on a part of the edition, so that the work can be sent by mail to those who reside at a distance. Editors of newspapers, periodicals, &c. who publish this announcement a few times, and inclose us five dollars, *free of postage*, shall receive seven copies.

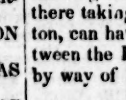
Address, *post-paid*,
T. K. GREENBANK,
9, *Franklin Place, Philadelphia.*

March 8, 1834. 3t

VALUABLE Town Property IN LINCOLNTON—FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, OFFERS FOR SALE HIS

House and Lot in Lincolnton,



One of the best stands in the Village FOR A STORE or a **House of Entertainment.**

The Buildings are peculiarly calculated for these purposes, having 11 separate Rooms, besides a large Store and Counting-Rooms, and handsomely situated in front of the Courthouse, with extensive dry Cellars, and all necessary Out-Houses conveniently situated and in good repair.

☞ LINCOLNTON is one of the most thriving villages in the Southern States—being excelled by none for health, being in sight of the mountains, in the centre of the Gold-Mines, and in the midst of the many Iron-Works in this county. It is but seldom that so valuable a stand can be obtained; it is worth the attention of capitalists who desire to purchase property where an extensive and profitable business may be done, and where capital employed in mercantile business will again is now offered, in this property.

D. REINHARDT.

Lincolnton, March 1, 1834. 6t

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY.....MARCH 8, 1834.

☞ Having already received payment, in advance, from a few subscribers to the "North Carolina Republican," which we have proposed to publish, we would call the attention of our friends to the "terms" of that paper. They will there see that those who procure subscribers are desired to *retain the money* until notified that the paper will certainly be published.

To afford those who take an interest in the proposed publication the advantages of the Spring Courts to see the people, we have postponed the commencement of it till the third Monday in May. In the meantime, subscribers' names may be sent on as they are received.

We would thank those of our brother Editors who have published our Prospectus, to give this one or two insertions, and alter the advertisement to suit.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

We copy, from the Fayetteville Observer, a Report of the proceedings of the late meeting of Stockholders in this Bank, held at Wilmington. It will be seen that they have accepted the renewal of the charter. The condition of the Bank is even better than was generally supposed; and we presume, when this is ascertained by capitalists, the balance of shares necessary to complete the amount of capital authorized by law, will soon be subscribed.

RAIL-ROAD.

From the Observer we extract another article, of still more interest—we mean that in relation to the Rail-Road. "Old Rip" is beginning to awake, muscle by muscle; and, if the removal of the deposites, just at an important juncture, do not act as an anodyne, and thus produce a relapse, we think the old gentleman will be found; some of these days, strutting as large as life among his old companions who have been "going ahead" during his pleasant little nap of half a century.

A NEW EDITION OF THE GAG-LAWS!

Fortunately, a majority of the Senate of the United States do not truckle to the "powers that be," as nothing else prevents the re-enactment of the celebrated gag-laws of 1798, with increased severity.

Those laws were intended to suppress the freedom of speech and of the press; but there is a disposition now manifested by some of the sycophants at Washington to go still farther, and prohibit the People from troubling Congress and the President with their "miserable petitions."!!

Sycophancy and servility are now the readiest means of attaining to *distinction*; and accordingly the collared pack are emulous only to excel each other in pliant subserviency to the great dispenser of honors and salaries. It is admitted, we learn, by all observers at Washington, that the Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia, wears the collar and licks the hand of the President more gracefully than any other Senator. This gentleman—for such we understand he is in *private life*—reminds us of the portrait of a distinguished chief in Pandemonium,

> *"He seemed*
> *For dignity composed, and high exploit:*
> *But all was false and hollow—though his tongue*
> *Dropt manna, and could make the worse appear*
> *The better reason."*

In the House of Representatives there are a great many aspirants for a similar distinction: public opinion has not yet awarded the palm, but it is believed, by some who are good judges, that it will be bestowed on an *elevated* Member from North Carolina, who

> *"above the rest,*
> *In shape and gesture proudly eminent,*
> *Stands like a tower."*

The party, of which one of these gentlemen is no doubt proud to be called, and the other equally ambitious to be thought, a leader, have made several efforts to prevent discussion, and to keep the People in ignorance of what their servants—no, their *masters*—are doing at the Seat of Government. Finding other means unavailing, they have commenced a system of abuse and ridicule against their constituents, upon the principle, perhaps, of retaliation—or, possibly, for the same reason that induced the Roman General to "carry the war into Africa."

Mr. Senator Forsyth the other day called the petitions which have been sent on for a change of measures, "miserable petitions!" and the signers of them he styled "*pot-house politicians!*" We thought, at first, there might be some mistake in this matter; but the statements in the public papers are confirmed by the testimony of our Washington Correspondent, whose letter we publish.

"*Miserable petitions!—Pot-house politicians!*" In the vicinity of the corrupt besotted purlies of London, New York, and other large cities, "pot-house politician" has a well-known meaning; but, happily, in these pure regions, the genius to which the term is applied scarcely has an existence, and of course the name is not generally understood.

"*Pot-house politicians!*" Why, if the whole vocabulary of Billingsgate had been searched, a more insulting appellation for Freemen could not have been found. It means nothing less than the beastly brawlers who frequent *ale-houses!*

Yet this is the name by which the Senator from the State of Georgia, and his comrades of the collar, have seen fit to distinguish the merchants, mechanics, farmers, planters, and manufacturers, who have dared to send their "miserable petitions" to the Capitol or to the Palace!

It seems, too, that this courteous term was used in immediate reference to the respectable memorial from Burke County—a paper as little odorous with the fumes of the pot-house as any that has reached the royal eye.

And by whom was this language used! By one who fawns at the feet of power; by one who helped to arm his master against those who were too free and too proud to be *miserable petitioners*.

Twelve months ago, even the President himself admitted that the People had a *right to petition*, although he was deaf to their petitions, and compelled some to try other remedies; but now even *this* poor right—the right of slaves—is virtually denied; or, if not denied, those who exercise it are treated with insolence and contempt.

Truly, the People of this country are in an enviable condition!—since, if they *beg* for a redress of grievances, they are insulted and spurned; and if they assert a determination to defend their rights, they are threatened with the halter, as traitors or as rebels to his Majesty the *General Government!*

☞ He who attempts to please every body, may succeed, for a while, in pleasing some, but will eventually offend more than he pleases. This is especially true in politics, where double dealing never fails, ultimately, to subject him who practices it to the distrust of all parties. *We* shall not follow this devious course; but will pursue the "even tenor of our way," until convinced that it is wrong.

The old man who was charged with levity for riding his poor little jack-ass, and attempted to escape a repetition of the censure by *toeing* the beast, only incurred ridicule. So it is with the Editor; whether he rides, leads, drives, or carries, it is all one—he will be sure to displease some people.

These reflections are suggested by the two subjoined Letters, which came to hand last week by the same mail, from the same place.

Should this meet the eye of the respectable and intelligent gentleman who has withdrawn his name from our paper, we hope he will not see in it, or the publishing of his letter, without the signature, any breach of courtesy and good feeling. The polite and respectful manner in which he has expressed his dissent with us, precludes the possibility of our feeling unkindly towards him. All that we have to regret, is, that one who acknowledges himself a Nullifier of thirty-five years' standing, should countenance, by his example, a secession from the party for a difference of opinion on one comparatively small point, at a time when circumstances require the utmost harmony and concert.

The second letter is from an intelligent and high-minded *young* gentleman. He professes the same political creed, but does not, like the elderly gentleman, approve the President's conduct towards the Bank.

So we go;—it pleases one to see us *ride*, while another thinks we ought to *carry* our beast.

THE LETTERS:

"*We fear that silver will prove more dangerous than steel—that the purse will accomplish what the sword could not.*"—Western Carolinian, Feb. 15.

MAJOR JOHN BEARD, Jr.:

Dear Sir: If in this short paragraph you have allusion to the U. S. Bank, we go hand and hand in this point at least; but if you do not, I cannot perceive its peculiar fitness. I have read your paper with much satisfaction; but for months past it has been declining in interest: it has now become a tax on my patience. I have been a Nully since '98–'99: I have not changed; except that my views have become more fixed.—Your correspondent at the City has lost a glass from his spectacles; he, with many others of the same stamp, sees or thinks he sees what I never could have seen in my best days. If Jackson's control over the *purse* enabled him to remove the deposites from one Bank to another, how has this removal increased his power? This is a position often assumed, of which not an iota of proof has ever been offered. I do not love the inconsistencies of the President or T. Ritchie; I believe them both chargeable with a degree of tergiversation, but I view them as men—they claim nothing more—and, with all their foibles, I conceive them entitled to a rank among the great benefactors of mankind. Surely they have maintained a uniform integrity of purpose, of which few can boast in the present day. I request that you will make out my account, and send it to our next Court; I intend to pay up and stop the paper. I shall also discontinue the little half-penny ultra-federo-neutro nullity of ——. If you perceive in this freedom any thing personally unfriendly, please set it down as a mistake, and be assured I indulge no such feelings towards you.

Respectfully, dear sir, yours, ——.

MR. JOHN BEARD, Jr.:

Dear Sir: It will afford me pleasure to aid you in any of your publications. I am pleased to see you advocating the true principles of an American. I am satisfied that the doctrine of State Rights, or Nullification, is increasing rapidly; and it is gratifying to me to see that you are opposed to Amos Kendall & Co. and to the unlawful removal of the public money, & which has caused such a shock throughout the country.

With much regard, yours, &c. ——.

The writer of the first of the preceding letters asks how has the removal of the Deposites from one Bank to another increased the President's power? The answer is so plain, that we are surprised it did not occur to our friend.

The Bank of the United States was entitled to the benefit of the deposites, in consideration of one million and a half of dollars which it paid the Government—and they were guarantied to it by a solemn contract. The Bank, therefore, being independent both of the fear and favor of the President, he could not induce it to assist him and his favorite in their elections. In the new disposition of the public money, the Secretary of the Treasury took good care to make agreements with the pet Banks which enables him to demand a weekly statement of all their transactions, and to withdraw his favor and the public money from them whenever *he* should see fit, without leaving them an appeal from his action in the matter. Cannot any one see the different aspect of the President's power over the public money, under this state of affairs? Can it be doubted, for a moment, when we see the treatment exercised towards Mr. Duane, that General Jackson is the entire keeper of the public purse?—Can it be believed, with all his previous conduct before us—his vindictive proscription for opinion's sake—his extravagant and unprecedented waste of public money in rewarding partizans—his opposition to the United States Bank because it could not be induced to give its weight to the balance in which his political fortune was tried—can it be believed, we ask, that he would forbear to hold over the heads of the pet Banks the rod of his power, and compel them to use, not only the public money, but their own private funds, to the advancement of any scheme, however dangerous, which *he* might approve? To our mind, his increase of power to do wrong is too glaring, almost, to admit of two opinions. But the President has violated the charter of the Bank; he has unlawfully taken the public money from the place where Congress and a former President (Mr. Madison) ordered it to be deposited, and has put it into a parcel of petty State Banks, upon terms which his sycophantic and cringing *machines* themselves prescribed. And yet it is said that this is no increase of his power! (Let it be remembered that he before *had no constitutional control whatever over the purse*, and that his action in the case was with a view of giving him a control over it.) Suppose the Directors of these *pet* Banks should refuse to comply with his wishes in elections: why, he has nothing to do, to enforce their loyalty, but to threaten them with a loss of the public money.

Our dissenting friend admits that General Jackson, and T. Ritchie, the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, are both justly chargeable with a desertion of true principles; but he calls their derelictions by the soft name of *foibles*, and excuses them on the ground that they *have been great benefactors*. Now, we cannot admit that their faults are *foibles*; and, although they both may have done some good in the course of their long lives, we believe that their "tergiversation" has more than cancelled all the obligations that mankind was under to them. And, with the utmost stretch of liberality, we cannot conceive that they are entitled to any more praise than "a cow that gives a pail full of milk, and then kicks it over."

When General Jackson opposed Mr. Crawford, Tom Ritchie declared that if the General should be elected he would prove "a curse to the country;" but the General was elected—Tom always likes to be on the strong side; and he is now a worshipper of "the curse!" When General Jackson was elected, he *promised* to restore the purity of the Government, and diminish its expenditures: what has he *done*?—He has discarded all his old and tried friends, because they were too honest to approve his measures: he has collected around him, with two or three honorable exceptions, a horde of Amos Kendalls, who would suck the blood of their brethren; he has shown an utter disregard of all law that lies in the way of his ambition, or revenge; and he has expended, in one year, *ten million of dollars more* than Mr. Adams expended in the same time!! This is reform, and retrenchment, with a vengeance.

If any other President, even Washington himself, had done a tenth part of the mischief that General Jackson has done, he would have been impeached: but the victory at New Orleans has given the General a patent for doing what he pleases.

It will be well for the country if that victory does not prove, in its consequences, more fatal to our liberty, than would have been defeat, with the temporary loss of the whole Mississippi valley.

EDITORIAL FORTUNE.

We perceive that the Editor of the Raleigh Register has received two letters similar to those which came to *our* hands last week. No paper of which we have any knowledge is conducted with more decorum and courteousness than the Register; we have thought, that if it erred at all, it was too lenient towards political culprits: when, therefore, *it* cannot escape blame, those which infuse into their columns a comparatively much greater portion of gall, have no right to expect exemption.

The following paragraph, from that paper, points out the proper course of an honest Editor; and, although we differ, politically, with our friend of the Register, it gives us pleasure to bear testimony that his conduct conforms with his doctrine:

"As the indulgence of private malice and personal slander should be checked and resisted by every means, so a constant examination into the conduct of men in power, though "drest in" ever so "brief authority," should be equally promoted and encouraged. While we think that a *licentious* Press deserves public execration, we also think that a *time-serving* one deserves public contempt. The one, indeed, invades the domestic roof, attacks private character, and publishes what the public have no right to know; but the other connives at the most open defiance of human and divine law, and draws a curtain over any enormity, however flagrant, lest its publication should not be *popular*."

THE DEPOSITES.

On the 21st ult. a meeting was held in Plymouth, in this State, at which resolutions were adopted *disapproving* the removal of the Deposites, and the course of Mr. Brown, one of our Senators, in relation to that removal, and approving the conduct of Mr. Mangum, our other Senator.

Among the names of those who attended the meeting, we recognise several of the most popular and prominent gentlemen in that part of North Carolina.

It may with truth be said that the voice from the Alleghenies has been echoed back from the Atlantic. But we fear our independent fellow-citizens of Washington County will gain nothing by their resolutions but the enviable name of *pot-house politicians*. This is the magic influence which is to be used by the courtiers at the Palace, to keep the "miserable petitions" from the fastidious eyes and nose of Royalty!

☞ OLD VIRGINIA is completely disenthralled! Upon the reception of the resolutions from the Legislature of that State, disapproving the removal of the public money, and instructing her Representatives to vote for its restoration to the United States Bank, Mr. Senator Rives sent in his resignation. On the receipt of his letter, the Legislature immediately proceeded to the election of a successor; and Benjamin Watkins Leigh was elected by a majority of 13 votes over the Hon. P. P. Barbour. The choice was between good men; but we cannot refrain from congratulating the friends of State Rights on the result. Mr. Leigh possesses talents of the first order; and his energy is only equalled by his unblemished public and private character. Mr. Rives is a man of no ordinary capacity; but, besides being more than tinged with the sin of manworship, he lacks that force of character which has distinguished the leading men of that ancient and honorable Commonwealth. A young Virginian at our elbow suggests to us that it is a source of satisfaction to him, and of credit to Mr. Rives, that he was even so far a *true* son of the "Old Dominion" as to resign when he could not please his constituents.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

Some time ago we saw announced a project for connecting, by rail-ways, the Town of Memphis, in Tennessee, and the City of Charleston, in South Carolina. A late Georgia paper contains a memorial on the subject, addressed to the Legislatures of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, by Genl. Gaines and four other gentlemen, as a Committee appointed by a Convention recently held in Tennessee.

The memorial states that the distance between the two points—Charleston and Memphis—is about 600 miles, and that "at this time nearly half the distance, including the Hamburg rail-road, the road from Augusta to Athens, recently put under contract, and the Tuscumbia rail-road, is an actual progress of accomplishment, leaving a balance of little more than half the entire distance to be achieved."

We cordially wish the projectors and friends of this splendid undertaking may realize, speedily, their most sanguine hopes.—Perhaps old *Rip*, as our poor dear old State is called, may be aroused from his slumbers when the high pressure *puffing* of steam cars shall assail his ears from Petersburg on one side, and Charleston on the other.

HON. DAVID CROCKETT.

This gentleman has been nominated for the next Presidency, by a public meeting in Missouri; and the following is an extract from his letter to the Committee who advised him of the fact. It is characteristic of the Colonel, and its allusions to the false promises held out, under similar circumstances, by one now reveling in all the pomp and pride of power, are too apparent to be mistaken. The Col. says:

"You speak in the strongest possible terms of my fitness for the office of President of the United States, and a discharge of its duties. In this you may be right, as I expect there is likely something in me that I have never yet found out. I don't hardly think, though, that it goes far enough for the Presidency, though I suppose I could do as the "Government" has done—make up a whole raft of Cabinet Ministers, and get along after a manner. But woe be unto me, if I should catch a "magician" while fishing for a Cabinet—my Cabinet would soon blow up sky-high. It is the way with all great men, never to seek or decline office. If you think you can run me in as President, just go a-head. I had a little rather not; but you talk so pretty, that I cannot refuse. If I am elected, I shall just seize the old monster, party, by the horns, and sling him right slap into the deepest place in the great big Atlantic sea."

☞ Our readers will find in the columns of this paper another Letter from our Correspondent at Washington.

Among other things, it states that more changes are expected soon in the *upper* Cabinet. In consequence of the purity of some of its ingredients, there is not as much unity as the Chief desires. All that is pure is to be precipitated by the usual process, and the same operation will be continued until the scum shall be of the requisite consistence.

We are sorry to hear of the contemplated change; but some consolation is derived from the hope that the *salacacabia* which the Kitchen will concoct may operate as an emetic upon the body politic, and cause it to react and to acquire a more healthy tone.

☞ We lately received a Letter from Col. White, of this Town, at present United States' Navy Agent in Chili, South America, an extract from which will be found in another column of this paper.

☞ Our thanks are due to the Hon. R. M. Johnson for his kindness in sending us the pamphlet copy of a speech delivered by a Senator from Tennessee, on the subject of the Deposites.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 19, 1834.

Dear Sir: Since I last wrote you, Congress has done but little. The sudden and afflicting death of Judge Bouldin, cast a gloom over the Members, never before witnessed. He was one of Virginia's most distinguished sons. To the very first order of talents, he united the purest and most elevated patriotism. Indefatigable in his researches after truth, he never failed to sustain the conclusions of his own mind, by the soundest reason and the highest authority. Cordial and constant in his friendship, he never allowed its enjoyment to be marred by political differences of opinion. In his politics, he was worthy to be the successor of John Randolph of Roanoke. Deeply devoted to the Constitutional Liberties of his Country, he was always the staunch defender of the rights of the States, and of the People, against the encroachments of the Federal Government. No wonder, therefore, the efforts of such a man upon a subject of such vast importance, should have called together a very large and most attentive House. No wonder the awful catastrophe which soon happened, should have carried to the hearts of all who witnessed it the deepest affliction; and have drawn, even from his political enemies, tears of sympathy and sorrow.

The important discussion upon the Deposite question was cut off to-day, by a call for the previous question, which, as you know, cuts off all debate. The previous question was carried by a majority of only four. This very small majority has put the screws upon the Representatives of the People, and thereby deprived them of the high and sacred privilege of discussing the measures of the Administration, and of providing relief for the distresses of the country. The House of Representatives were prepared for an attempt of this kind. It had been made before, but unsuccessfully. It was a movement so arbitrary, and anti-republican, that many of the collar men were afraid to adopt it. But it became the only alternative. The Removal could not be justified by argument—it could not bear examination—it could not bear the light of reason; and therefore the sooner discussion was stopped, the better for the advocates of power. In the Senate, last week, Mr. Forsyth complained of discussion, and rebuked the cries of distress and ruin which are daily coming in from all quarters, and called them "*miserable petitions*," and the petitioners who are suffering under this measure he denominated "*pot-house politicians!*" This was the cue given by the wily Senator, and to-day we heard it responded to, from every quarter of the House. Like the Georgia Senator, the advocates of power in the House of Representatives complained of discussion, and one gentleman went so far as to say that the Speeches made in that House had done more to distress the Country, than the measures of the Administration! And a member from New York, wishing to distinguish himself in the ranks of subserviency, and to ingratiate himself at the White House, objected to receiving the remonstrance and resolutions of the mechanics and working men of Philadelphia; because, as he said, their language was disrespectful to the Government, (meaning doubtless the President!) In his opinion the mechanics from their work-shops ought not to speak of their grievances, unless they should do so in such language as would not be offensive to the ear of power! But the indignant feeling that burst forth all around him convinced him he *was barking up the wrong tree*, as Davy Crockett says; a more cautious friend *blew him off*, and he withdrew the objection. It was, however, one of the signs of the times, and showed that the party were willing to sustain themselves by any means, however rash and despotic; accordingly, this morning they called the previous question, and put in force the gag-law. But though the Representatives of the People have been thus prevented from expressing their views to the country, the people, I hope, will continue to remonstrate in such language as freemen ought to speak when they feel that their most sacred rights have been trampled on, and their confidence abused.

A few days ago Gov. Gilmer, of Georgia, introduced a resolution calling for information from the War Department, relative to the death of Hardeman Owens, a citizen of Alabama, who was shot, as you know, by order of a United States' Officer. Gov. Gilmer made a statement of facts, from his personal knowledge of Owens, which created a strong presumption that it was a deliberate and outrageous murder. The collar men immediately rallied, and a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, thereby refusing the inquiry, without debate! Yesterday, however, they became alarmed, or ashamed of the manner in which they were about to dispose of the resolution, and withdrew the motion to lay it on the table. But such a motion shows the temper of a certain party in the House, and is evidence of what they *would* do, if they *dared*. In this case an American citizen had been shot down in time of profound peace in the very presence of his family, by an armed soldiery, and a party in Congress are found so regardless of American blood, or so slavish to power, as to be willing to suppress inquiry into the facts of the case, because, peradventure, it may implicate men in high places! It is one of the fearful signs of the times, and shows the want of that jealous spirit of manly freedom which distinguished our forefathers. "I am a Roman citizen" was once a shield throughout the civilized world to him who wore it. "I am an American citizen" ought, at least, to protect us, within the limits of our own laws, against military assassination.

The Debate on the Removal of the Deposites from the Bank of the United States, still goes on in the S... I will advise you of its progress from time to time, during my stay here.

I hear many rumors relative to the changes in the Cabinet. It is said the President openly expresses want of confidence in McLane and Gov. Cass, and they will both go out. I think Mr. McLane can long remain a member of the Cabinet. He is too ... ly and independent; for it is now perfectly clear ... no one can retain office under this Administration, ... will not bark and hunt for Van Buren and no one ... be considered the true friend of Gen. Jackson, who ... not submit to the same mean and miserable vassal... It is to be regretted that the old Hero ever allowed ... feelings to become enlisted about his successor. ... depend upon it, is the cause of our present evil. ... it will produce many others. Gen. Jackson with ... his popularity cannot impose Van Buren upon the ... ple of the South. They have an unconquerable ... sion to the political tactics of New York.—God ... they should be transplanted in the South!

Rives, who spoke some time ago in favor of the ... moval of the Deposites, has since been instructed by ... Legislature of Virginia to vote for the restoration. ... great and unterrified Commonwealth, at this cri... and alarming period of our history, has spoken to ... Senator in a language which he will not venture to ... regard. It is believed here that he will resign. ... to be hoped his successor will speak the voice of ... ginia, and not that of New York. Stevenson is ... iously waiting for the promised mission to Engl... Doubtless he feels that sickness at the heart which ... ses from hope deferred.

LETTER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

VALPARAISO, CHILI, NOVEMBER 4, 1833.

Dear Sir: Doctor John Hamm, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, having concluded a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with this Government, has taken leave of the Executive at Santiago, and goes home in the Brig Lady Adams, to sail hence for Baltimore within a few days. I have translated, and appended hereto, the communications which passed between the Doctor and the "authorities at Santiago, on the occasion of his taking leave."

Senor Carvallo, a young gentleman of respectable talents, has been appointed a Diplomatic Agent on the part of this Government, to proceed to the United States for the purpose of exchanging the ratification of the Treaty; and it is expected he will be able to accompany our Charge, in the Lady Adams.

"A good many advantages will have been secured, by this Treaty, to our Commerce in these seas; and much credit is due to Doctor Hamm, for the patient, indefatigable, and efficient manner, in which he has conducted the negotiation. Although Mr. Allen, Plenipotentiary, resided here some four or five years, and Mr. Larned, Charge, three or four years more, neither of them were ever able to effect any commercial arrangement with this country. And the Convention which our present worthy representative has concluded, is the fruit of nearly three years laborious negotiation. In addition to these people being proverbial for procrastination and formality, this is the first Treaty of Commerce and Navigation they have ever entered into with a foreign Power; they are consequently inexperienced in Diplomacy,—and, as an effect of that inexperience, they are vexatiously cautious, mistrustful, and indecisive, but at the same time provokingly polite and lavish in their professions of friendship and respect. You may hence conceive of the many obstacles with which our Charge has had to contend, in bringing the negotiation to a favorable issue.

By the wary course and energetic action of the present Rulers, an apparent calm still prevails in the political elements of *Chili*,—which is far from being the case in *Peru*, as you will see from some articles in "El Mercurio," which I inclose.

I hope to be able to return home in the Frigate Potomac, which, as I am advised by Commodore Downes, will sail from the Coast for the United States in all the month of January.

I am, very respectfully, your friend and obdt. servt.

PHILO WHITE.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury, North Carolina.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This body adjourned its meeting, which commenced on the 20th February, on Friday evening last, after a busy session of nine days. At the hour of 10 o'clock in the evening, Bishop Andrew, after delivering a most solemn charge to the Ministers, in which he dwelt much upon the awful responsibilities which devolved upon them, read the appointments for the present year, from which we extract the following:

DANVILLE DISTRICT.

JAMES MCADEN, Presiding Elder.

Granville—Robert O. Burton,
Person—Henry Speck,
Banister—Joshua Bethell,
Franklin—To be supplied, W. Holmes, supern'ry.
Pittsylvania—D. W. Nicholson,
Caswell—Wm. Anderson,
Orange—George W. Dye,
Chatham—Robin G. Bass.

YADKIN DISTRICT.

JOSEPH W. CHILDS, Presiding Elder.

Greensborough—S. S. Bryant,
Guilford—James Morrison,
Patrick—Chas. M. Schroffe,
Stokes—Rufus Ledbetter,
Surry—Thomas Barnum,
Wilkes—Thomas S. Campbell,
Iredell—Joshua Leigh,
Roanoke—James M. Boatright,
Davidson—James M. Darden,
Randolph—James P. Owen, Peter Doub,
Salisbury and Lexington—Thales McDonald.

Martin P. Parks, Minister at Randolph Macon College.
Stephen Olin, President of the College.
Lorenzo Lea, Principal in the Preparatory School.
John Early and Thomas Crowder, Agents.
Daniel Hall, Conference Missionary Agent, and permitted to travel with Bishop *Soule*, in the West.

The next Annual Conference to be held at Lynchburg, on the 11th of February, 1835.

SUPREME COURT.

February 27. Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Armworthy *v.* Cheshire, in Equity, from Davidson; directing a decree to be entered for the Plantiff.

Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Dickey, Chairman &c. *v.* Alley, from Rutherford; affirming the judgment below.

February 28. Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Cubiness *v.* Martin, from Rutherford; affirming the judgment below.

Chief-Justice Ruffin delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Chaffin *v.* Haines, from Rowan; affirming the judgment below.

March 3. Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Wilson & Conner *v.* Edmund Jennings, from Mecklenburg; reversing the judgment below and granting a new trial.

From the Raleigh Star.

SUPERIOR AND COUNTY COURTS IN THE SIXTH CIRCUIT.

In consequence of the passage of the act of the last General Assembly, to establish the county of

Yancey, it became necessary to change the times of holding most of the Superior Courts and several of the County Courts in that circuit. We have taken some pains to examine the various acts upon the subject, and to prepare the annexed table for the benefit of our western friends. We fear that some confusion of the system will be found to exist, which will be beyond the reach of remedy until the intervention of another session of the Legislature. This derangement is occasioned, in a great degree, by the different periods at which the acts changing the periods of holding the courts take effect; attention to which is necessary to a correct understanding of the table. The alteration with respect *to all the Superior Courts*, and to the County Courts of *Haywood, Lincoln, Rutherford, and Mecklenburg*, does not take effect *until after the first day of August next*; whereas the acts regulating the County Courts of *Buncombe, Macon, and Yancey*, will be in force in the regular time, viz. thirty days after the close of the session.

Table of the times at which the Superior Courts in the sixth Judicial Circuit will be held after the first day of August next:

Cabarrus, 2nd, Monday in February, and the Monday next before the last Monday in August every year.
Mecklenburg, 3d and 4th Mondays in February, and the last Monday in August.
Surry, 1st Monday in March and September.
Wilkes, 2nd Monday in March and September.
Ashe, 3d Monday in March and September.
Burke, 4th Monday in March and September.
Yancey, 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.
Macon, 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.
Haywood, 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.
Buncombe, 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.
Rutherford, 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.
Lincoln, 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, and 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September.
Iredell, 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, and 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September.

Periods at which the County Courts in the Counties following will be held after the first day of August next:

Haywood, 3rd Monday in March, last Monday in June, 3rd Monday in September, and last Monday in December.
Lincoln, 3d Monday in January and July, and 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.
Mecklenburg, 3d Monday in February, 4th Monday in May, last Monday in August, and 4th Monday in November.
Rutherford, 2d Monday in January and July, and fifth after the 4th Monday in March and September.

Periods at which the County Courts in the following Counties are now required to be held:

Buncombe, 1st Monday in January and July, and 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.
Macon, 3d Monday in February and August, and 2nd Monday after 4th Monday in March and September.
Yancey, last Monday in June and December, and 3d Monday in October.

From the Fayetteville Observer, of February 25.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

We have procured, through the attention of friends who were present at the late meeting of Stockholders of this Institution, the following account of the proceedings of that body:

The meeting was organised at the Banking House in Wilmington, on Monday the 17th inst., by the appointment of Charles P. Mallett, Esq., of this place, Chairman, and Dr. Thomas H. Wright, of Wilmington, Secretary.

3,852 Shares of Stock were represented—the State Stock being represented by Dr. Frederick J. Hill.

One of the first measures was the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the situation of the Bank, and to report the present value of the Stock. This committee consisted of Dr. F. H. Shuman of Salem, Dr. F. J. Hill of Wilmington, and John W. Wright, Esq., of Fayetteville. After making the examination, the Committee, through Dr. Shuman, made the following Report:

"The Committee appointed 'to examine into the condition of the Bank, particularly as set forth in the General Statement which has been submitted, and to report the present value of Stock,' beg leave to enter into the details of this statement, and to exhibit the following as the results of their investigation. The total debt due by the Bank, (exclusive of its Capital $396,800, due the Stockholders,) is $644,875. From this sum however, it has been usual to deduct, (and your Committee think it but a fair and reasonable allowance for a Bank which has been thirty years in existence,) $50,000, for notes which have been destroyed and lost, and which of course can never be returned for payment. This being granted, the actual responsibilities of the Bank or of its Stockholders, is in fact, but $594,875. Its means of meeting this debt, as the annexed exhibit shows, after deducting for bad debt $182,347, and for loss in the depreciation of its real estate $49,000—consists of specie, and active funds of the Bank immediately under its control, $445,890. —discounted notes of individuals considered good, $629,665, and real estate absolutely worth $23,351, making a total of $1,098,906—leaving, after the payment of all its other debts, $504,031, to refund the Stockholders, and an actual surplus of $7,231.

In the above estimate, the doubtful debt of $4,812, has not been classed as bad, because your Committee believe that a portion of it, if not the whole, may be collected, and because they have not included in the means of the Bank (as they might with great propriety have done) $8,000 of interest now due upon notes not in regular renewal, but secure.

Notes in circulation, $549,112, less $50,000 loss,		$499,112
Deposites or sums due individuals,		91,890
Dividends unpaid,		1,665
Due to Banks,		2,208
Capital Stock due Stockholders,		496,800
Debt,		1,091,675
Specie and Specie Funds,		101,715
Deposites in Foreign Banks,		333,990
Due by Banks in North Carolina,		603
Notes of other Banks, on hand,		9,582
Real Estate, actual present value,		23,351
Debt, including Bills of Exchange, $812,012, less $182,347 bad,		629,565
Means,		1,098,906
		1,091,675
Surplus,		$7,231

From this exhibit it appears, that all the losses which the Bank has sustained, either by bills, notes, or the depreciation of its real estate, have not only been repaired, and its capital made good, but that an actual surplus exists. And your Committee believes that the present prospects of the Bank promise a fair return to the Stockholder for his investment, and insure the declaring of regular semi-annual dividends.

The Report was accepted.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the extension of the Charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, under "An act to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear, passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, at the session of 1833–4," be, and the same is hereby, accepted; and that the President of the Bank notify the Governor of the State of said acceptance.

Resolved, That it is expedient to renew the Shares of Stock heretofore merged; viz. to increase the Capital of the Bank, to its original amount of eight thousand shares of one hundred dollars each; and that books for receiving subscriptions, agreeably to the Act to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear, be opened as soon as practicable.

Whereas, the Stockholders have at this meeting resolved to open Books of subscription for an increase of Capital, pursuant to the Act of the last Legislature; and whereas, if new Stockholders be admitted, it is proper that the surplus profits remaining, after a fair deduction for bad and doubtful debts and losses on real estate, should be divided among the present Stockholders—

Be it therefore Resolved, That, if the additional Stock be subscribed, the President and Directors be instructed to declare a dividend of such surplus profits, before admitting any new Stockholders, so as to place all on a fair and equal footing.

Resolved, That it shall be lawful for any subscriber for the new Stock, to pay the whole of his subscription, or any part thereof, before the time limited for the payment; and each and every subscriber so paying in advance, shall have a discount at the rate of six per cent. per annum, computing the same from the time when the payment is made, to the time when it is required to be made.

There were but two dissenting votes upon the adoption of the first resolution. And we do not learn that there was any opposition to the others. The whole proceedings were characterized by great unanimity.

Applications having been made from Raleigh and Salisbury, for the establishment of Banches, a Committee was raised upon them, who made the following Report:

The Committee to whom was referred the memorials of the citizens of Raleigh and Salisbury, report: That the power to establish Branches and Agencies of this Bank, is vested, by the new Charter, in the President and Directors of the principal Bank, which renders it unnecessary for the Stockholders to act upon the memorials. The Committee, however, are of the opinion that it would be premature to establish any new Agency of the Bank before the new Stock is subscribed and paid for.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, the meeting adjourned on Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Rail Road Company, on Thursday last, James Seawell, Esq., was chosen President, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, Clerk, and W. Whitehead, Esq., Treasurer.

It gives us great pleasure to find that the work is to be commenced immediately. An advertisement for materials will be found in this paper.—These are to be used for the construction of the road from the river to Hay Mount, running through the centre of the town, a distance of about 2 miles. The completion of this portion of the road is of course the first object of the Company, and when that shall have been effected, we have little fear of the extension of this great work, which is destined to have so great an influence on the prosperity of North Carolina.—*Observer.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1834.

The House proceeded to consider the motion of Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, to commit the report of the Secretary, on the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, to the Committee of Ways and Means, together with the following instructions, moved by Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina:

"To report a joint resolution providing that the public revenue, hereafter collected, be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in conformity with the public faith pledged in the charter of said Bank."

And the following instructions, moved by Mr. Jones, of Georgia:

"To inquire into the expediency of depositing the revenue, hereafter collected, in all the State Banks in the different States where the same is collected, in proportion to their respective capital paid in, and to prescribe the terms on which the same shall be deposited; and to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, after some preliminary remarks on the length of time consumed in the debate, on the subject of the deposites, on a question in its nature merely preliminary, moved the Previous Question. Mr. McDuffie requested the Chair to state what would be the [illegible]

The "miserable petitions of pot-house politicians" continue to flow in. So rapidly have they accumulated, in spite of the contempt they meet with at the Palace, that the Regency Party have become alarmed, and have set their hot-house politicians to manufacturing counter-petitions.

The gentlemen nominated to the Senate as Directors of the United States Bank, on the part of "the Government, have been rejected. So says the Globe of the 1st instant.]

From the Philadelphia Examiner.

DESPOTISM AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

Nothing is clearer than that Despotism and Extravagance in governments go together. The reason is, that money purchases power, and those who hold the purse strings of a nation, can never want supporters. Let us look at our own history, and see how far this position has been verified.

The expenses of the Government of the United States for the year 1791, exclusive of the public debt, were $1,072,918.

The population by the Census of 1790 was 3,921,426 and as the population of the present year is probably 13,000,000, or say, for the sake of round numbers, four times as great as in 1790, the increase of expenses arising from increase of population ought to make our expenses $4,291,572.

And what are the facts? Simply that under an administration elected to reform the extravagance of government, the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year 1834, is $23,501,994!!!!

From the same.

THE PRESSURE FOR MONEY.

One of the results in which the pressure for money shews itself, is the impossibility of disposing of distant Bank notes without a great sacrifice. Last week, a discount was demanded by the brokers, and few of them even would buy at those rates, of 3 per cent. upon Virginia notes, 5 per cent. upon North and South Carolina, and 10 per cent. upon Georgia notes. When the Western and Southern merchants come on in the spring to pay up their accounts to the New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore merchants, they will find a large portion of their profits swept away by Gen. Jackson's warfare on the Bank.

Perhaps in no instance which has ever occurred in any country, has so much pecuniary distress been produced by the single fiat of a monarch, as that which has existed since the 1st of October, in all our commercial cities. Great revolutions in the money concerns of a whole people, are not unknown, but they have always resulted from causes of a general nature, over which no man could exercise a control. The money revolution which took place throughout the United States in 1818 and 1819, had its foundation in the suspension of specie payments by the Banks in 1814. It was not brought on by the acts of one man, or of a thousand, but by blindness in the whole nation, in giving sanction to an insolvency in *corporations* which would have brought discredit on *individuals*. The present revolution is one of the entire creation of an individual, who, as if for sport, issues a mandate by which millions of dollars are transferred from the pockets of one portion of the people to those of another, without any equivalent. Only look at the fall in the price of every species of property, which has taken place within three months. Lands, houses, stocks, produce, merchandise, have all felt the change of their value in relation to money, and the most unlettered man can perceive that an artificial state of things is unexpectedly forced upon the country, which compels one man to sell, and enables another to buy any species of property at less than the price which it would fairly have been worth under the natural state of things, operates as completely to take money out of one man's pocket, and put it into the pocket of another, as if Gen. Jackson had ordered that process instead of the one resorted to.

Rail Road spirit.—We heard a respectable magistrate remark, the other day, that he was determined to vote for no man, for any station whatever, even that of Constable, unless he would avow himself an advocate for a Central Rail Road. In this he appeared very determined. It may be thought, by some, that he was carrying the point too far, as the election of a Constable cannot possibly have any connexion with a Rail Road: But we think he was about the right notch, for the only way to bring the question fairly before the people, is to make it a test in all our elections, even down to that of a militia officer.

[Greensborough Patriot.

☞ The establishment of the "Columbia Times and Gazette" has been purchased by E. F. Branthwaite, Esq., in whose name it will hereafter be conducted.

Altar of Hymen.

"Beside the nuptial curtain bright,
"The bard of Eden sings—
"Young Love his constant lamp will light,
"And wave his purple wings."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this Town, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rothrock, Mr. ALEXANDER HULING to Miss SOPHIA BRUNER.

In this County, on Thursday, the 27th ult., by Samuel Marlin, Esq., Mr. ANDERSON S. COWAN to Miss NANCY PINKSTON.

In Stokes County, on the 23d ult., by Charles Banner, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS to Miss AGNES HAMMOCK, daughter of Mr. John Hammock.

In Mecklenburg County, on Sabbath evening, the 16th ult., by Squire Simmons, Mr. JOHN FOSTER STERNES, of that county, to Miss MARGARET YERBY, of Anson county.

In Lincoln County, on the 11th ult., Mr. SIMON RHYNE to Miss NANCY LAY.

In Granville County, on the 13th ult., Mr. THOMAS HOLMES to Miss REBECCA IZZARD.

In Rutherford County, on the 13th ult., Mr. THOMAS F. ELLIOTT, of Lincoln county, to Miss MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Minor Smith. On the 20th ult., Mr. DANIEL WATSON to Miss NANCY GOFORTH.

Court of Death.

"All pass this gate, in one promiscuous crowd—
"The grave, the gay, the humble, and the proud,
"The rich, the poor, the ignorant, the wise—
"'Tis neutral ground, whence all distinction flies."

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 15th ult., Mrs. ELLENOR LEACH, aged about 83 years.

In Davidson county, on Tuesday the 4th inst., Mr. HENRY ELLIS, aged about 28 years.

In Stokes County, on the 10th ult., Mr. HENRY HARTT, aged 65 years.

In Surry County, on Saturday, the 1st inst., ELIZA ANN, daughter of Mr. Leonard Bullen, aged about 13 years.

In Granville County, Col. RICHARD TAYLOR, in the 82d year of his age; a Revolutionary soldier, and an exemplary man.

Prices Current.

SALISBURY. [March 8, 1834.

Brandy, apple, 35 a 40; do. peach, 40 a 45; Bacon, 10; Butter, 10 a 12½; Cotton in seed, 2; do. clean, 8½ a 00; Coffee, 16 a 18; Corn, 62½ a 0; Feathers, 30; Flour, (scarce) $6; Flaxseed, $1; Molasses, 50 a 50; Nails, 8 a 10; Oats, 30 a 37½; Rye, 40; Sugar, brown, 11 a 12½; do. loaf, 18 a 20; Salt, $1,12½ a 1 25; Tallow, 9 a 10; Tobacco, 8 a 20; Wheat, (bushel) 80 a $1 00; Whiskey, 25 a 30.

FAYETTEVILLE. [Feb. 25, 1834.

Brandy, peach, 55 a 60; do. apple, 28 a 33; Bacon, 7 a 8; Beeswax, 17 a 18; Coffee, 13 a 15; Cotton, 8 a 10½; Corn, 75 a 80; Flaxseed, $1 50 a $1 60; Flour, $4 75, a $5 50; Feathers, 34 a 36; Iron, 4½ a 5½; Molasses, 29 a 32; Nails, (cut) 6 a 6½; Sugar, brown, 9 a 11; do. lump, 14; do. loaf, 16 a 18; Salt, 65 a 75; Wheat, 95 a $1 00; Whiskey, 30 a 35; Wool, 19 a 20.

COLUMBIA, S. C. [Feb. 22, 1834.

Bacon, 9 a 10; Beeswax, 14 a 16; Brandy, peach, 75 a 0; do. apple, 40 a 50; Butter, 12½ a 18; Coffee, 14 a 17; Corn, (scarce) 80; Cotton, 10 a 11; Flour, (bbl.) $8 00 a 9 00; Iron, 4 a 5; Lard, 10 a 12½; Molasses, 40 a 50; Mackerel, No. 1, $8 00, No. 2, $7 00, No. 3, $5 00; Salt, in sacks, $2 75 a 3 00, bushel, 75 a 000; Sugar, brown, 8 a 12, do. loaf and lump, 16 a 20; Tallow, 10 a 12½; Whiskey, 45 a 50.

CHERAW, S. C. [Feb. 25, 1834.

Bacon, 10 a 12½; Butter, 15 a 20; Beeswax, 16 a 17; Coffee, 14 a 15½; Cotton, new, 11½; Corn, 75, (very scarce); Flaxseed, $1 00 a 1 25; Flour, $6 00 a 7 50; Mackerel, $6 50 a 9 00; Iron, 4½ a 5; Lard, 10 a 12½; Molasses, 40 a 50; Sugar, prime, 11½ 12½, do. common, 9 a 10, do. loaf and lump, 15 a 18; Salt, in sacks, $3 00, bushel, 75; Tallow, (scarce) 10 a 12; Wheat, 90 a $1 00.

CAMDEN, S. C. [Feb. 22, 1834.

Bacon, 9 a 10; Beeswax, 12 a 15; Cotton, 9 a 10½; Corn, 88 a 99; Flour, (N. Carolina) $7 00 a 8 00; do. Camden mills, $8 00 a 9 00; Lard, 12 a 15; Tallow, 10 a 12; Wheat, $1 00 a 1 50; Feathers, 30 a 50; Whiskey, 40; Brandy, peach, 35; do. appple, 00.

SHIP NEWS

ARRIVED AT WILMINGTON:

February 20. Brig Washington's Barge, Perry, from Charleston; Schr. Comet, Smith, from N. York; Brig Clinton, Cole, from N. York.
Feb. 22. Schr. Tell, Tyler, from New York.
Feb. 24. Schr. Range, Bouve, from Charleston.
Feb. 25. Schr. New York, Stanley, from do.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE:

February 21. Steamer John Walker, with Dry-Goods, for M. Wilcox, A. Higby, C. Holcombe, J. C. McLeran, R. Nicol & Co., D. Yarbrough, E. Hill, G. Y. King, R. Runnells, and M. McIvor, of the interior.
February 24. Steamer Henrietta, with Dry Goods, &c., for J. Murphy, J. M. & J. Allen, L. G. Bennan, F. J. Hill, and J. Small, of the interior.

To Coach and Gig Makers.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ two or three Young Men at the above business, and will give liberal wages, payable in CASH, to such as are good workmen.—Or he will RENT his SHOP and TOOLS, and SELL a large supply of well-selected and well-seasoned Timber.

The Shop is situated in a central and business part of the town, near the Courthouse, and between the Mansion Hotel and the "Western Carolinian" Printing Office, which gives it some advantages.

Any one or more young men wishing to go into the above business, would do well to apply immediately to the subscriber, as he wishes to travel for his health, and would afford assistance to such as are of sober habits, and industrious and faithful workmen. CYRUS W. WEST.

Salisbury, March 8, 1834. 4t

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF **LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)**

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES *will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber*, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of **Accommodation Stages** Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of *Monday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

☞ Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Thursday the 20th of February, a NEGRO MAN, by the name of

BILL.

He is about 40 years old, 5 feet, 10 inches high, dark complexion, slightly bald, and is a shoe-maker by trade. He is supposed to be now lurking about the Forks of the Yadkin.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to the Subscriber, at his residence, about 18 miles north of Salisbury. ANDERSON E. FOSTER.

Rowan County, March 8, 1834. 3t

☞ Every description of Printing neatly executed at this

What is more pleasant than a good shaved chin? What more beautiful than a well-cultivated head of hair?

James Bonner,

Barber and Hair-Dresser,

FORMERLY OF RALEIGH, AND RECENTLY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the residents of this Town and the country adjacent, as well as Travellers through this section of country, that he has **Opened a Shop in Salisbury,** nearly OPPOSITE MR. SLAUGHTER'S HOTEL, on Main Street, for the prosecution of his business *in all its various branches.*

☞ His residence in the fashionable City of Philadelphia enabled him to become well versed in *all the duties of his profession*—and he is, therefore, qualified to SHAVE Gentlemen in the most satisfactory manner, and to CUT and CURL both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair in a very superior and elegant style of Fashion and Beauty.

Ladies who may desire his services, will be attended at their dwellings. Gentlemen who prefer to be waited on at their rooms, will be accommodated, by him, with pleasure, at a moment's warning. When not professionally engaged out, he can always be found at his shop.

☞ Razors honed in a first rate style, on short notice. JAMES BONNER.

Salisbury, March 8, 1834. tf

Opening of the Episcopal School DEFERRED.

IN consequence of the unusual inclemency of the past winter, the progress of the Building designed to serve as a Dormitory for the pupils in this Institution, has been retarded much beyond the expectations of the Executive Committee, under whose directions it was commenced in December last. And as the material of this structure is stone, the process of working in which is necessarily slow and greatly dependent on the weather, there is now no hope of its completion by the time heretofore specified for commencing the School.

This circumstance, together with the difficulty likely to be experienced in procuring in time from the North certain articles of furniture indispensable to the establishment, and the recently expressed opinion of the Rector, that, without the accommodations to be afforded by the new building, he would be unable to carry into successful operation the system adopted, has constrained the committee, however reluctantly, to postpone for a few weeks, the time for opening the School.

The Public, therefore, are respectfully informed that the EPISCOPAL SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED, (not on the first of April as before advertised, but) **on Monday, the 2nd day of June next;** at which time it may be confidently relied on that every thing will be in readiness.

By order of the Executive Committee,
GEORGE W. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Raleigh, March 8, 1834. 4t

Major Jack Downing's Life of General Andrew Jackson,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

T. K. GREENBANK,
(No. 9, Franklin-Place, Philadelphia,)

HAS in the Press, and will publish in a few days, the Life, Administration, &c. of Major General *Andrew Jackson*, President of the United States—By Major *Jack Downing*, of the Downingsville Militia.

This work is ornamented with a number of fine engravings, among which is a striking likeness of the President, the Author, and several other distinguished characters; also, a variety of cuts, illustrating a number of extraordinary and graphic scenes described by the facetious, eloquent, and learned Biographer.

Extract from the conclusion of the Major's Preface:

"And now I'm near an end, and I guess as how I've done it purty slick. I raly think this account of the Life, Adventures, Battels, Hare-breth scapes, and the Glorious Administration of the Gineral, is the cutest thing I've ever rote. The Gineral tell'd me plainly it was a master work, and that he would rite to Dr. Quincy, of Havert University, to git me a Master of Arts. He thinks this beats my letters all holler; and that my reputashun as a riter will be stablisht by it, and go down to posterity sempitarnal with the Generals. I have rit it all from the Generals own mouth; for when I forgot what he tell'd me, I went and axed him over agin; and if I hadn't made it myself, why I swow it wud a bin Oto-biografy."

If the letters of Major Jack Downing have created a smile on the faces of his readers, they may confidently expect a richer treat from the redoubtable author, in his new vocation as a Biographer.

The work will be issued in One Volume 12mo. of 264 pages, well executed, on fine paper, and neatly bound in cloth, at the low price of one dollar per copy. The usual discount to the trade. Flexible covers will be put on a part of the edition, so that the work can be sent by mail to those who reside at a distance. Editors of newspapers, periodicals, &c. who publish this announcement a few times, and inclose us five dollars, *free of postage*, shall receive seven copies.

Address, *post-paid*,

T. K. GREENBANK,
9, *Franklin Place, Philadelphia.*

March 8, 1834. 3t

VALUABLE Town Property IN LINCOLNTON—FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, OFFERS FOR SALE HIS

House and Lot in Lincolnton,

One of the best stands in the Village FOR A STORE or a **House of Entertainment.**

The Buildings are peculiarly calculated for these purposes, having 11 separate Rooms, besides a large Store and Counting-Rooms, and handsomely situated in front of the Courthouse, with extensive dry Cellars, and all necessary Out-Houses conveniently situated and in good repair.

☞ LINCOLNTON is one of the most thriving villages in the Southern States—being excelled by none for health, being in sight of the mountains, in the centre of the Gold-Mines, and in the midst of the many Iron-Works in this county. It is but seldom that so valuable a stand can be obtained; it is worth the attention of capitalists who desire to purchase property where an extensive and profitable business may be done, and where capital employed in mercantile business will again is now offered, in this property.

D. REINHARDT.

Lincolnton, March 1, 1834. 6t

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid

Earthenware, China, & Glass.

Thomas J. Barrow & Co.,
Importers—No. 88, Water Street,
NEW-YORK,
Are now receiving their Spring Patterns of Earthenware, China, and Fancy Goods, in very great variety.

THEIR stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line; and, from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers, in patterns, quality, and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets, and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can possibly be sold at.——From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina. THOS. J. BARROW & CO.
Importers, 88 Water St.
New York, Feb. 15, 1834. 10t

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN UP as a Runaway, and committed to the Jail of Davidson County, on the 10th instant, a NEGRO MAN who says his name is TOM, (Holmes,) and that he belongs to Thomas Turner, of Granville Co. N. C. He says he ran away from the gold-mines in Burke County, about two weeks before he was taken up. He is 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and, according to his own account, about 58 years old; quite black, and stoops a little forward.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JOHN M. THOMAS,
Jailor for Davidson County, N.C.
Lexington, Feb. 22, 1834. tf

Land for Sale.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

399 Acres
Of Unimproved Land,

LYING on Little Creek, about 1 mile ABOVE Esquire Keller's Mill, and adjoining the lands of Joseph Shivers, James Davis, and Thos. Morrow. Any person wishing to purchase, can see the land by applying to either of the beforenamed gentlemen, or to Samuel Vanetten. A considerable portion of the land is well adapted to meadows and pasture. ELIZABETH BUTLER.
Iredell County, Feb. 22, 1834. 4t*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
ROANOKE ADVOCATE,
And State Rights Banner.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves as joint Editors and Proprietors of the ADVOCATE AND BANNER, are desirous to extend its influence and enlarge the sphere of its usefulness. They therefore deem it but just that they should state the principles by which they will be governed.

The Press has been generally regarded as the chief palladium of civil liberty, and all experience has proven that no country can long remain free, where the Public Press is shackled or restrained. It is the only means by which the people can learn the acts and purposes of their rulers, and the only strong and sure wall of defence against the usurpations of those in power.

The aim of the Advocate and Banner will be to give an enlightened direction to public opinion—to disseminate correct political principles—to teach the people at large their just rights, in order that they may be ever ready to assert and maintain them—and to inculcate a noble spirit of patriotism, which urges to the sacrifice of private interest for the public good.

We believe in the political doctrines of Thomas Jefferson—in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99—in Mr. Calhoun's Exposition—in the SOVEREIGNTY of the States—the RIGHTS of the States, and in the efficiency, necessity, and safety, of STATE REMEDIES.

We declare ourselves the "sworn enemies of corruption," come from whatever quarter—all usurpations, whether of Congress—the Judges or the Executive—all schemes, to take money unlawfully from the pockets of the people—the whole system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, and a Tariff for Protection;—but more especially do we abominate the doctrines of the Proclamation—the principles of the Force Bill, and the late seizure by the President of the Public Treasury,—in other words, the union, in the hands of one man, of the PURSE and SWORD.

We will advocate a judicious system of Internal Improvements by the *State Government*—a system of free schools and public education, and oppose all wild and fanatical schemes of emancipation.

CONDITIONS:

The Roanoke Advocate is published once a week at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is made within three months.

No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editors; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

CHARLES N. WEBB,
THOS. S. THOMAS.
Salisbury, February 25, 1834. 3t

Brigade Notice.

FRANCIS A. WARD, Esqr., has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Brigadier-General of the Seventh Brigade of Militia, with the rank of Major:

HUGH WELCH, Esqr., has been appointed Brigade-Inspector for the same Brigade, with the rank of Major: and

RICHARD T. DISMUKES, Esq. has been appointed Quarter-Master, with the rank of Captain.——They will therefore be obeyed as such.

By order of JAMES COOK, Brigadier-General, at Head-Quarters, at Mocksville, the 22nd of February, 1834. F. A. WARD,
Feb. 22—4t Aid-de-Camp.

Head-Quarters,
SALISBURY, February 26th, 1834.

THE OFFICERS of the 63d Regiment of Rowan Militia, are ordered to Parade in the Town of Salisbury, on Friday the 28th of March next, at 10 o'clock A.M., with muskets, for Drill.

Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance to the Regiment will be transacted.

By order of
S. LEMLY, Col. Commandant.
B. CRAIGE, Adjutant.
March 1, 1834.—4t

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING, AND OPENING,
A Large and Full Supply
OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING of EVERY ARTICLE generally kept in a Country Retail Store; all of which he is disposed to sell LOW for CASH, or to punctual customers on SHORT CREDITS.

The public are requested to call, hear prices, and judge for themselves.
DANIEL H. CRESS.
Salisbury, January 6, 1834. tf

TAILORING.

Benjamin Fraley,

Having received the latest Philadelphia, N.York, London, and Paris styles of FASHIONS, and having in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate,

IS PREPARED TO
Cut and Make Work
In a style superior to any done in this part of the country—and always
WARRANTED TO FIT!

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.
Salisbury, 1834.—tf B. FRALEY.

WRITING,
Bonding, collecting, etc.

THE subscriber is desirous of refreshing the memory of the public generally, that he is at all times prepared to execute Writing of any description that may be required, such as drawing Obligations and Contracts of any character; Posting up Account Books; and transcribing any extent of matter. Also, to attend to the Collecting or Bonding of debts of any kind, or at any distance, where the amount may be worth the journey.

His charges for transcribing will be 15cts. per 100 words, when the copy exceeds 500, (if under that number, the price will be higher in proportion.) If calculations and additions in figures are to be made, the price will be enhanced 25 per cent.

For drawing any instrument of common length, $1; longer ones in proportion.

For *Bonding* accounts of $50 and under, 5 per cent; over 50 and not exceeding 100 dollars, 4 per cent; over 100 dollars, 5 per cent, will be charged.

For *Collecting* debts of any kind, not exceeding 50 dollars, 7 per cent.; over 50 and not exceeding 100 dollars, 6 per cent.; over 100 dollars, 4 per cent. will be charged.

☞ In cases where no travelling becomes necessary, some abatement will be made in the foregoing charges for *bonding and collecting*, according to the magnitude of the amount;—And instances may occur, in which the charge may be augmented, according to the circumstances of the case. ☜

The subscriber will also go on missions, to any distance, and transact business of any other kind, for a liberal compensation.

In all cases the *cash* will be demandable as soon as the service is performed and returns made.

It is believed that it will be admitted by every person acquainted with the subscriber that he is fully qualified for the discharge of all the duties which he proposes to undertake; and, having made the necessary arrangements for facilities, the utmost reliance may be placed in his performance and in his punctuality in paying over bonds and moneys that may pass through his hands.

Letters may be addressed to him at Warrenton, N. C. by mail (post paid) or otherwise from any distance.
M. W. DUNNAVANT.
Warrenton, March 1, 1834. 2t

JOB PRINTING,
—SUCH AS—
Books, Pamphlets, Handbills, Cards, &c.
PROMPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,
In a very superior style of Workmanship.

More New Goods.

S. LEMLY & SON

Return thanks for the liberal patronage they have received during the past season, and inform their Friends and the Public, that,
IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER STOCK,
They have Just Received,
From New York and Philadelphia,
A Fresh and Handsome Supply
OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
CONSISTING OF
DRY-GOODS, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY,
AND GROCERIES;

COMPRISING ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE usually kept by Merchants in this section of country, which they design offering for sale on very accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite an examination of their assortment; by all persons who wish to purchase goods.

☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in payment for goods or accounts, at the highest market prices.
Salisbury, Dec. 9, 1833.—tf

Lincolnton Academy.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL will be opened, by the Subscriber, at LINCOLNTON, on the 17th of February. The price of Tuition per session (paid in advance) will be:

For the Latin and Greek Languages, $10
For English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, - - - - - 8

Those who wish information respecting his qualifications as a Teacher, are referred to the recommendation of William J. Bingham, and that of the Faculty at Chapel-Hill, given below.
GEORGE W. MORROW.
Lincolnton, February 15, 1834. 5t

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have had the pleasure of a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. George W. Morrow. We were school-fellows in youth: we were in College together; and for several years we have been teaching in the same county, and occasionally attending each other's examinations. I do conscientiously declare that his standing as a gentleman, a Christian, a scholar, and a teacher, is high, *deservedly* high. The examinations of his scholars, which I have several times witnessed, and in part conducted, always afforded ample testimony, as well of the *fidelity*, as the ability, of their teacher. Teachers, of Mr. Morrow's qualifications—practical, moral, and literary—are *very rare*, and ought to be highly appreciated.

W. J. BINGHAM, Principal
Of the Hillsboro' Academy, Orange Co., N. C.
January 18th, 1834.

Mr. George W. Morrow has for some time been engaged as a teacher of an Academy in the neighborhood of this place, and has given proof of success in preparing students for the University, which have been highly satisfactory. In proof of this, a number of instances might be especially enumerated, in young gentlemen who have been students of the University, and who have been highly respectable, both for scholarship and moral deportment, while members of the institution.

JOSEPH CALDWELL,
President of the University.
JAMES PHILLIPS,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
E. MITCHELL,
Professor of Chemistry, etc.
Chapel Hill, January 18, 1834.

The thorough-bred Horse

Eclat,

WAS raised in North-Hampton County—he is a beautiful sorrel, 5 feet 1 inch high, very heavy, has a splendid carriage—and is allowed, by all good judges, to be very superior in formation and action. He was gotten by the celebrated old race-horse Sir Archie; his dam was a Hal mare, gotten by Sir Hal; his grandam was Harriet Eaton, who was gotten by old Bellair, out of a Wildair, which was called a very fine mare of her day. ECLAT's dam was raised in North-Hampton Co., by Mr. Eaton Fruar, who sold her, while young, to Mr. Seth Peebles, for $375. His grandam (Harriet Eaton) was a mare well known by many people, and her performances under the saddle were equal to any other beast of her kind, both for ease to her rider and herself; she has been well tried, particularly in a long journey to the far west; she was once sold for $300.

The subscribers hold in their hands documents that certify the Horse's Pedigree, but they feel a delicacy in attaching to this advertisement the names of the gentlemen who gave them, not having from them any special authority to do so. In point of formation of body, ECLAT is not to be excelled by any, if equalled.

He will Stand the ensuing Season,
IN LEXINGTON & SALISBURY,
commencing in Lexington on the 15th of March, at the reduced price of $4 the single leap, $6 the season, and $10 to insure a mare to be with foal. The insurance money will be recoverable as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal; or sooner, if the property should be disposed of.

The Horse will attend regularly every ninth day at his stands, except when shown at public places or delayed by accident. The season will end on the last day of June. Care will be taken to avoid accidents to mares, but no responsibility can be assumed for any that may occur.

ALPHA PEEBLES,
JAMES McNAIRY.
February 22, 1834. 2m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Anderson Ellis, deceased, and hereby requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law; and all those indebted are hereby requested to make payment.
JAMES ELLIS, Executor.
November 23, 1833. tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, being desirous to remove to the West, Offers for Sale, on Accommodating Terms,

His House and Lot

In Wadesborough,
TOGETHER WITH
A SMALL TRACT OF
WOOD LAND,

Convenient for fire-wood.—It is one of the most desirable situations, for a Private Family, in the Village, being situated convenient to the Episcopal Church and Academy, and possessing the advantages both of the town and country. The Dwelling is a large two-story building, with a spacious Hall, a Passage below and above stairs, five comfortable Bed-Rooms, tolerably well finished, and a Double Piazza in front.

ALSO FOR SALE,

His Valuable Plantation,
Lying on Gould's Fork,
ABOUT 4 MILES FROM TOWN, CONTAINING
437 ACRES,

About 100 acres of which (principally LOW-GROUNDS) are cleared, and in a good state for cultivation. The Land is well adapted to the production of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and every thing usually cultivated in this section of country.

There is on the premises a very comfortable DWELLING, together with the usual Out-Houses, and a WELL OF WATER in the Yard not inferior to any in the country.—The situation is high and healthy, and a very desirable place for a Country Residence.

☞ A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises for himself.
WALTER G. JONES.
Wadesborough, Anson Co. tf
February 1, 1834.

Coach and Carriage Making,
AND REPAIRING.

J. W. Rainey & P. J. F. Shaver,
Coach and Carriage-Makers,
Respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its varieties, and that they have, for that purpose, taken the shop
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY PHILIP JACOBS,
On the Main Street, opposite the old Jail.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of the best carefully-selected and well-seasoned Timber, and will always keep on hand, for sale,

STAGE-COACHES,
CARRIAGES,
Carry-alls, Gigs,
SULKIES, &c.

Which shall not be surpassed by any in this section of country for neatness, durability, and cheapness.

☞ For the benefit of Travellers and Stage-Drivers, they will always keep on hand CARRIAGE-SPRINGS and all other fixtures necessary to put those vehicles in the most complete order; and every description of **REPAIRING** will be done at the shortest notice and on the lowest possible terms.

The Blacksmithing Business

The Subscribers have attached to their Carriage-Manufactory, a BLACKSMITH-SHOP, in which they employ none but first-rate workmen and the very best materials—which enables them to assure their friends and the public that all work done by them, in this line also, will be of superior quality, and as low-priced as any other executed in this section of country.

*** The Subscribers deem it hardly necessary to say that they will be thankful for a portion of the public favor; and they hope, by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to *merit* the patronage of all who may wish to purchase articles kept for sale by them or jobs done in their line.
JOHN W. RAINEY,
PHILIP J. F. SHAVER.
Salisbury, February 15, 1834. tf

TIN WARE.

TO MERCHANTS AND PEDLARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS AT PRESENT ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
TIN WARE,
Made of good materials and first-rate workmanship, consisting of the following articles,

VIZ:

120 dozen COFFEE POTS, assorted sizes;
40 dozen Open Buckets, ditto;
30 dozen Covered ditto, ditto;
78 dozen Cream and Patty Pans, ditto;
40 dozen Lights of Candle Moulds;
12 dozen Milk Strainers;
68 dozen PANS, assorted sizes;
32 dozen Measures, ditto;
24 dozen Funnels;
100 dozen TIN CUPS;
20 dozen Milk ditto;
12 dozen WASH BASONS.

ALSO

Cullenders, Stew Pans, Watering Pots, Card Stands, Oil Stands, Bugles, Blow Horns, Lanthorns, Pepper Boxes, Graters, Dippers, Dressers Scoops, Stage Lamps, &c. &c.

☞ Beeswax, Feathers, Tallow, Pewter, Old Copper, Wool, and Iron, taken in exchange.
DANIEL H. CRESS.
Salisbury, January 6, 1834. tf

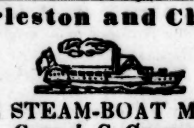
NOTICE.

A Large quantity of Temperance TRACTS has been received, for distribution, and can be had by societies and individuals, by calling on
JOHN J. BLACKWOOD,
Secretary of the Rowan Temp. Society.
February 22, 1834. tf

Stage Accommodation.

FOR the convenience of Travellers, an excellent Line of *ACCOMMODATION STAGES* is established to run between
SALISBURY AND LEXINGTON,
On Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays.—It carries passengers to Lexington in time to take Pecks & Welford's Line to the North.
Salisbury, November 4, 1833.—tf

Charleston and Cheraw.



THE STEAM-BOAT MACON,
CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM,

HAVING been engaged, last Summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw, calling at George-Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days, and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of water, (drawing, when loaded, only about four and a half feet) will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times, except on an uncommonly low river, when her cargo will be lightered, at the expense of the boat.
J. B. CLOUGH.
Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831. tf
N.B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. J. B. C.

Salisbury Male Academy.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE
On Friday the first of November next.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.
P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.
Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1833. tf

TO BE LET,

The House formerly occupied by the Office of the Western Carolinian.—It is situated on the northwest side of Main Street, nearly opposite the old State Bank. Apply to the Editor of this paper, or to JOHN C. PALMER.
Salisbury, January 20, 1834. tf

FIRST RATE CARRIAGE
FOR SALE---CHEAP.

THE Subscriber has just completed all the repairs necessary to a second-hand Carriage which has for some time past been in his possession for that purpose, and now OFFERS IT FOR SALE, in pursuance of instructions from the owner, who has no use for it.

The Carriage is now as good as when new, and can be seen at my shop by those desirous to purchase.
JOHN I. SHAVER.
December 2. tf

Stray *Horse.*

TAKEN UP, near my plantation, in Davidson County, North Carolina,
A DARK BAY HORSE,

ABOUT 6 years old, and rides remarkably well. He was brought into this neighborhood by a Negro man who says that he belongs to John Wolfork, on the Chattihoche River.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
PHILIP SOWERS.
November 18, 1833. tf

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the subscribers have established a BOOK BINDERY. Having procured the best materials from the North, and employed a workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c., ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.
JOSEPH GALES & SON.
Raleigh, August, 1832. tf